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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1996

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

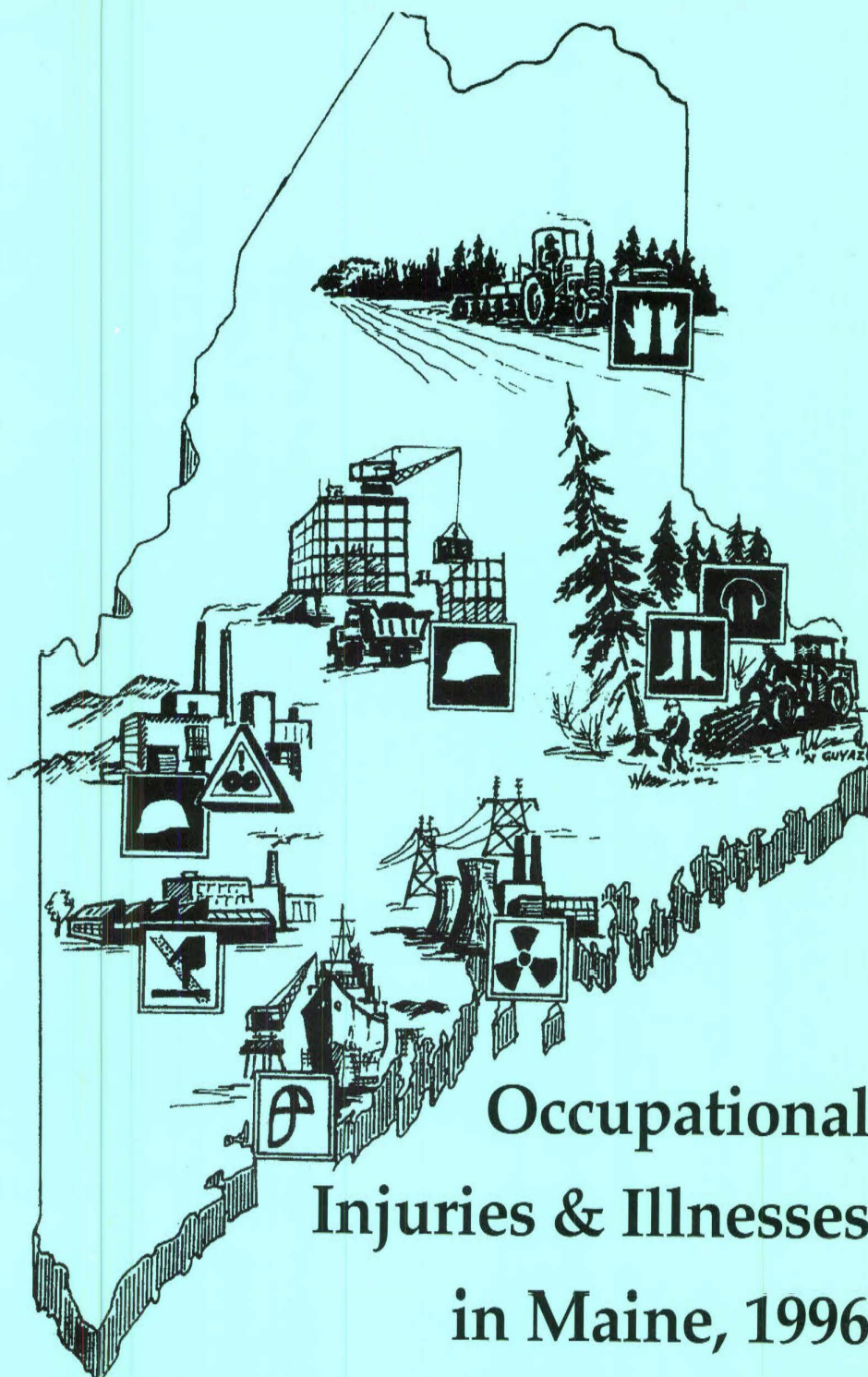
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Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine, 1996

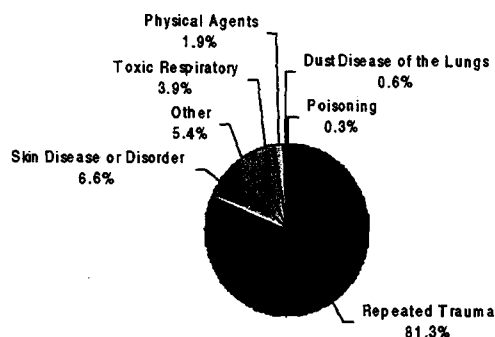
Bureau of Labor Standards

By far, the most prevalent form of illness case form in Maine's workplaces is disorders associated with repeated trauma. This includes mainly cases involving tendonitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis. These are conditions that develop over a period of time from repeated motion such as assembly work, keyboard operations, etc.

Of the 6,575 illness cases in Maine in 1996, 5,348 (81.3%) involved repeated trauma.

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR *Labor Standards*

Illnesses



Highlights from the

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1996

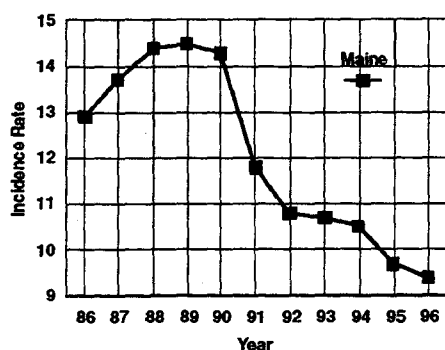
For further information on safety and health statistics or for a copy of the annual publication, contact the Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards at (207) 624-6400, TDD: 1-800-794-1110, FAX: (207) 624-6449.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1996

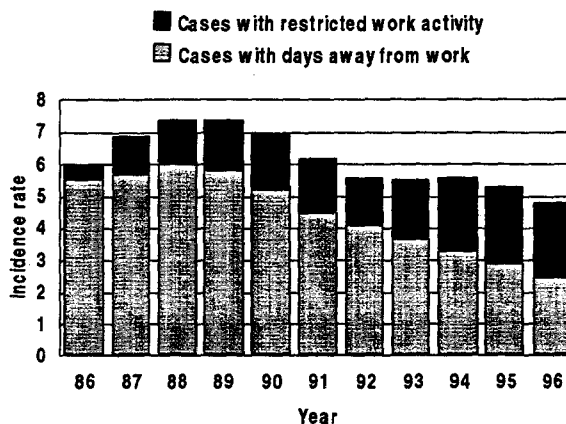
The following data represent highlights from the annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses contained in the publication *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1996*.

Maine's private sector employers experienced a record low injury and illness incidence rate in 1996. Cases occurred at a rate of 9.4 per 100 full-time workers.

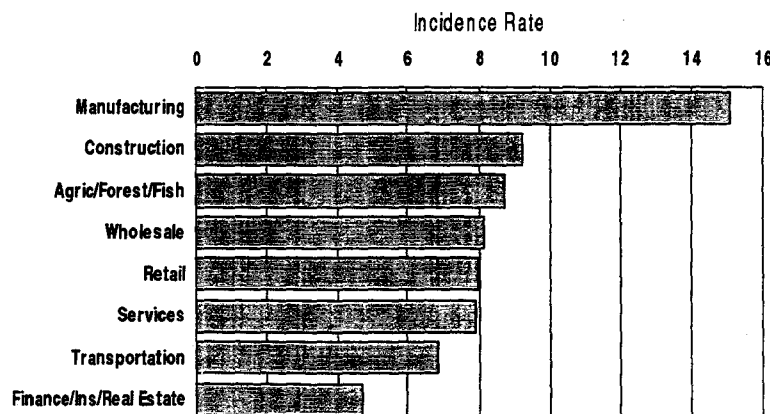
Over the past several years, an interesting pattern has emerged in the recorded severity of injuries and illnesses. The incidence rate for the more severe cases (those with days away from work)



declined 58% since 1988. However, the incidence rate for the less severe cases that resulted in restricted work activity increased 64%. This result indicates a shift in the way employers treat cases once they occur. Return-to-work programs, which have become more popular, may have contributed to this shift.



Incidence rates can vary from industry to industry. Manufacturing, Construction, and Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing have consistently higher incidence rates than other industries due to the inherent dangers that exist within these industries. On the other hand, industries such as Finance, Insurance & Real Estate have relatively low incidence rates due to the low risk nature of the work.





ANGUS S. KING, JR.
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS
TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION
45 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333-0045

VALERIE R. LANDRY
COMMISSIONER

ALAN C. HINSEY
DIRECTOR

**OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES & ILLNESSES
IN MAINE
1996**

Robert W. Leighton, Jr., Statistician III

In cooperation with

U.S Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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of the Research and Statistics Unit

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TTY 1-800 794-1100 FAX (207) 624-6449

Foreword

Information in this publication represents 25 years of data collection from the annual U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. The information

- * Assists OSHA in targeting industries considered the most hazardous based on the incidence rates.
- * Provides historical information to researchers, educators, and policy makers for trend and pattern analysis.
- * Aids employers in evaluating their own safety record by providing comparable industry rates.
- * Targets training efforts by safety and health officials.

We would like to thank the nearly 3,000 private and public employers in the state of Maine who responded to the 1996 survey.

For answers to questions concerning the data in this publication or for information on the various safety and health services offered by the Department of Labor, please contact us at:

Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0045
Tel. (207) 624-6400
E-mail: webmaster_bls@state.me.us.



Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
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Private Sector Results

1996 Occupational Safety and Health Survey Summary - Private Sector.....	5
Injuries and Illnesses.....	6
Injury and Illness Rates.....	7
Injury Rates.....	9
Illness Rates.....	10
Industry Division.....	12
Employment and Hours Worked.....	14
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing.....	17
Construction.....	18
Manufacturing.....	19
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	20
Wholesale Trade.....	21
Retail Trade.....	22
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	23
Services.....	24
Major Industry Groups.....	25
Incidence Rates by Company Size.....	26
Maine vs. United States.....	27

Public Sector Results

1996 Occupational Safety and Health Survey Summary - Public Sector	31
Injuries and Illnesses.....	32
Injury and Illness Rates.....	32
Injury Rates.....	34
Illness Rates.....	35
Employment and Hours Worked.....	37
Major Industry Groups.....	38

Table of Contents (continued)

Text Tables

A. Injury and Illness Cases by Case Type, Maine, 1972 - 1996.....	6
B. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972 - 1996.....	7
C. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972 - 1996.....	9
D. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972 - 1996.....	10
E. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1995 - 1996.....	11
F. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1995 - 1996.....	12
G. Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1995 - 1996.....	14
H. Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses, by Industry Division, Maine, 1996.....	16
I. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceeded the Private Sector Incidence Rate, Maine, 1995 - 1996.....	25
J. Total Case Incidence Rates by Size Class, Maine, 1995 - 1996.....	26
K. Incidence Rates (Maine & U.S.) by Case Type, 1972 - 1996.....	27
L. Injury and Illness Cases by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996.....	32
M. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992-1996.....	33
N. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996.....	34
O. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996.....	35
P. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	36
Q. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Public Sector, Maine, 1995 - 1996.....	39

Figures

1. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	8
2. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1996.....	11
3. Total Case Incidence Rates by Industry Division, Maine, 1995 - 1996.....	13
4. Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	15
5. Total Hours Worked, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	16
6. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	17
7. Construction, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	18
8. Manufacturing, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	19
9. Transportation & Public Utilities, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	20
10. Wholesale Trade, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	21
11. Retail Trade, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	22

Table of Contents (continued)

12. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	23
13. Services, Maine, 1986 - 1996.....	24
14. Injury and Illness Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 -1996.....	33
15. Distribution of Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	36
16. Annual Average Employment, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996.....	37
17. Total Hours Worked, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996	37

Major Tables

1. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996.....	43
2. Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996.....	47
3. Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996.....	51
4. Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996.....	55
5. Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996.....	59
6. Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996.....	63
7. Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1996.....	67
8. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	74
9. Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	75
10. Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	76
11. Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	77
12. Injury Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	78
13. Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996.....	79

Appendices

A. OSHA 200 Log & Summary.....	82
B. OSHA 101 Supplemental Record.....	83
C. Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses , 1996.....	84
D. Technical Notes.....	88
E. OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines.....	93
F. Glossary.....	95
G. Maine's Consultation and Training Programs.....	98
H. Comments Form.....	99
I. Order Form.....	100

Introduction

The annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses was created as a result of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970. The objective of the OSH Act was to "assure, so far as possible, every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources."

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, was delegated the responsibility for developing and maintaining an effective statistical program to collect, compile, and analyze occupational safety and health data as required by the OSH Act (Public Law 91-956). The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards was delegated the responsibility to perform the annual survey which collects injury and illness data from a sample of employers.

Under this Act, employers are required to maintain records of all work-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries that involve days away from work, restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to alternate work, or medical treatment beyond First Aid. The goal is to encourage both employers and employees to maintain safe and healthful working conditions.

The Maine Safety & Health Act, 26 MRSA Sect. 565 as amended by P.L. 1989 CH. 712, requires employers in Maine's public sector (state & local governments) to maintain injury and illnesses records.

Industries included in the survey are:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 6. Wholesale Trade |
| 2. Mining | 7. Retail Trade |
| 3. Construction | 8. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate |
| 4. Manufacturing | 9. Services |
| 5. Transportation and Public Utilities | |

Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals, churches, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employees regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal government agencies.

Data for Mining and Railroads are provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration and the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration.

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.

Note: In this report, private sector results and public sector results are displayed separately.

Private Sector Results

1996 Occupational Safety & Health Survey Summary

Private Sector

- **Maine's private sector recorded a record low total case incidence rate of 9.4 cases** per 100 full-time workers in 1996. After adjustment to mix of U.S. industries for comparison purposes, the incidence rate was 9.0. The incidence rate for the U.S. was 7.4.
Note: The sum of the case type incidence rates may not equal the total due to rounding.

- **Injury and illness incidence rates:**

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>
Total case rate	9.7	9.4
Lost workday case rate	5.3	4.8
Cases with days away from work	2.9	2.5
Cases with restricted work activity	2.4	2.3
Cases without lost workdays	4.4	4.7

- **Industries posting increases in incidence rates:**

Services	7.5	7.9
Retail	7.6	8.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	6.8	6.9

- **Industries posting decreases in incidence rates:**

Construction	10.9	9.2
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	9.8	8.7
Wholesale	9.0	8.1
Manufacturing	16.4	15.1

- **Number of OSHA recordable cases:**

Injuries and illnesses	34,474	34,478
Injuries	28,666	27,902
Illnesses	5,808	6,575

- **Illness case types:**

Total	5,808	6,575
Repeated Trauma	4,624	5,348
Skin Diseases/Disorders	409	432
Other	275	354
Respiratory Conditions	249	257
Physical Agents	202	124
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	3	38
Poisoning	45	22

Injuries and Illnesses

Cases are categorized based on the severity of the injury or illness (see Appendix F - Glossary for definitions). Cases resulting in days away from work are considered the most serious cases. Cases with restricted work activity are considered somewhat less severe. Together, these two severity types comprise cases with lost workdays. Cases resulting in no lost time from work are considered the least severe cases.

In 1989, more cases occurred than in any other year. A total of 53,064 injuries and illnesses occurred with 21,241 cases resulting in days away from work. Only 6,054 cases resulted in restricted work activity only. However, since 1989 the number of cases resulting in restricted work activity has steadily increased while the number of cases resulting in days away from work decreased to a point where they are occurring at nearly equal levels. Return-to-work programs and increased knowledge of OSHA recordkeeping may be the reason behind this shift.

Text Table A. Injury and Illness Cases by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1996

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>
1972	26,990	9,200	n/a	n/a	17,759
1973	27,913	9,961	n/a	n/a	17,934
1974	27,546	10,385	n/a	n/a	17,144
1975	24,888	10,272	9,932	340	14,586
1976	26,978	11,565	11,360	205	15,403
1977	28,314	13,135	12,892	243	15,169
1978	32,245	15,302	14,770	532	16,902
1979	34,512	17,645	16,506	1,139	16,850
1980	34,100	17,264	16,259	1,005	16,823
1981	33,634	16,968	16,061	907	16,643
1982	30,600	15,520	14,660	860	15,070
1983	31,430	16,080	15,080	1,000	15,330
1984	38,709	19,680	17,748	1,932	19,013
1985	38,240	18,828	17,272	1,556	19,367
1986	41,171	19,340	17,613	1,727	21,817
1987	47,295	23,802	19,859	3,943	23,486
1988	51,750	26,511	21,519	4,992	25,202
1989	53,064	27,295	21,241	6,054	25,752
1990	51,258	25,093	18,567	6,526	26,144
1991	39,022	20,522	14,965	5,557	18,486
1992	35,462	18,370	13,475	4,895	17,092
1993	35,758	18,190	12,276	5,914	17,567
1994	36,825	19,684	11,728	7,956	17,141
1995	34,474	18,733	10,165	8,568	15,741
1996	34,478	17,472	8,962	8,509	17,006

Injury and Illness Rates

OSHA recordable injuries and illness in Maine's private sector workplaces in 1996 occurred at a rate of 9.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is the lowest incidence rate for total cases since rates were first published in 1972. The rate of 9.4 is 3.1% lower than the previously low incidence rate of 9.7 recorded just last year (See Text Table B).

Lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at a rate of 4.8 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 9.4%. The rate for lost workday cases has decreased in six of the last seven years. However, Figure 1 shows a steadily decreasing rate for cases with days away from work but an equally strong increase in the rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity. This trend has become more apparent in recent years.

The incidence rate for cases that did not result in lost time, but were serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid, was 4.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, an increase of 6.8% over 1995.

Text Table B. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1996

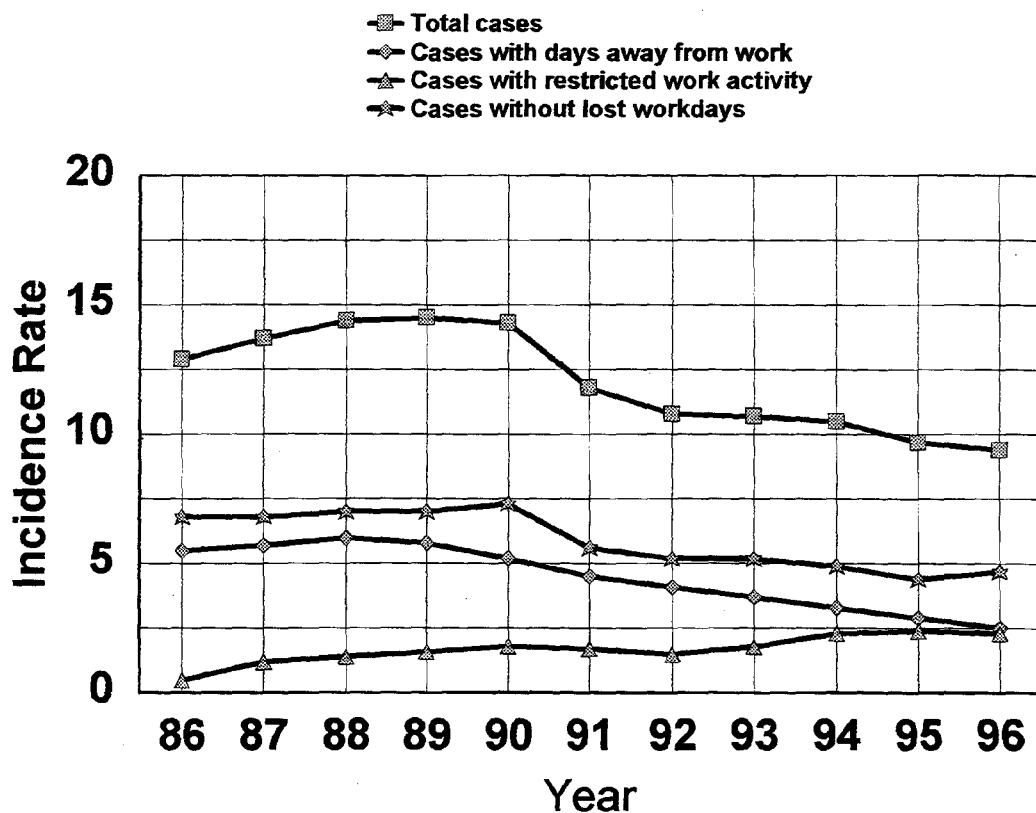
<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u>
1972	11.3	3.9	3.9	<0.1	7.4
1973	11.4	4.1	4.1	<0.1	7.4
1974	10.9	4.1	4.1	<0.1	6.8
1975	10.3	4.2	4.1	0.1	6.0
1976	10.4	4.8	4.8	<0.1	5.9
1977	10.4	4.8	4.8	0.1	5.6
1978	11.7	5.5	5.3	0.2	6.1
1979	12.1	6.2	5.8	0.4	5.9
1980	12.0	6.1	5.7	0.4	5.9
1981	11.9	6.0	5.7	0.3	5.9
1982	10.9	5.5	5.2	0.3	5.4
1983	11.1	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.4
1984	13.2	6.7	6.1	0.6	6.5
1985	12.5	6.2	5.7	0.5	6.4
1986	12.9	6.0	5.5	0.5	6.8
1987	13.7	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.8
1988	14.4	7.4	6.0	1.4	7.0
1989	14.5	7.4	5.8	1.6	7.0
1990	14.3	7.0	5.2	1.8	7.3
1991	11.8	6.2	4.5	1.7	5.6
1992	10.8	5.6	4.1	1.5	5.2
1993	10.7	5.4	3.7	1.8	5.2
1994	10.5	5.6	3.3	2.3	4.9
1995	9.7	5.3	2.9	2.4	4.4
1996	9.4	4.8	2.5	2.3	4.7

Text Table B lists the case rates for injuries and illnesses combined from 1972 to 1996. Of note is the incidence rate of 2.5 for cases with days away from work. This rate has declined 58% since 1988 and has been at record lows for the last four years.

The incidence rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity has remained steady for the last three years. However, the rate for these restricted activity cases had steadily increased since the first annual survey in 1972. The advantage of return-to-work and light-duty programs may have affected this rate. The results suggest a shift in the way in which injuries and illnesses were handled once they occurred. When an employee suffered a work-related injury or illness, the employee was put on light duty activity or alternative work more often than in the past, thus increasing cases with restricted duty and lowering the cases with days away from work (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1986-1996

Number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers



Injury Rates

In 1996, private sector workplaces recorded 7.6 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 6.2% from 1995. This rate equals the lowest incidence rate ever recorded for injuries. The previous low occurred last year when 8.1 cases per 100 full-time workers was recorded.

The incidence rate for injuries without lost time (medical treatment beyond first aid) in 1996 was 3.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. This rate equals the lowest incidence rate for this category which was also recorded in the previous year.

In 1996, a record low 80.9% of cases were injuries. In 1995, 83.2% of all cases were injuries.

Text Table C. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1996

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Injury Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Injuries</u>
1972	10.9	n/a	n/a	7.2	96.6
1973	11.1	n/a	n/a	7.1	97.1
1974	10.6	n/a	n/a	6.6	97.0
1975	9.7	3.9	0.1	5.7	96.6
1976	10.1	4.2	0.1	5.8	97.0
1977	10.1	4.6	0.1	5.4	96.6
1978	11.3	5.2	0.2	5.9	97.2
1979	11.7	5.6	0.4	5.7	96.9
1980	11.6	5.5	0.4	5.7	96.4
1981	11.4	5.4	0.3	5.6	95.9
1982	10.3	4.9	0.3	5.1	94.6
1983	10.4	5.0	0.3	5.1	94.9
1984	12.6	5.8	0.6	6.2	95.1
1985	12.0	5.4	0.5	6.1	95.8
1986	12.2	5.3	0.4	6.5	95.0
1987	12.7	5.4	1.0	6.3	93.1
1988	13.4	5.6	1.3	6.5	93.0
1989	13.1	5.4	1.4	6.3	91.0
1990	12.9	4.8	1.5	6.5	89.7
1991	10.6	4.2	1.4	5.0	89.7
1992	9.4	3.7	1.3	4.5	87.4
1993	9.1	3.3	1.4	4.4	85.7
1994	8.6	3.0	1.7	3.9	81.6
1995	8.1	2.6	1.9	3.6	83.2
1996	7.6	2.1	1.9	3.6	80.9

n/a = not available

Industry Division

Industry divisions are defined by using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, 1987 version (See Appendix F: Glossary). Data is provided for nine industry divisions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing | 5. Wholesale Trade |
| 2. Construction | 6. Retail Trade |
| 3. Manufacturing | 7. Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate |
| 4. Transportation & Public Utilities | 8. Services |

In 1996, incidence rates for total OSHA recordable cases increased in three major industries and decreased in four others. One industry was not publishable in 1995 and was not compared.

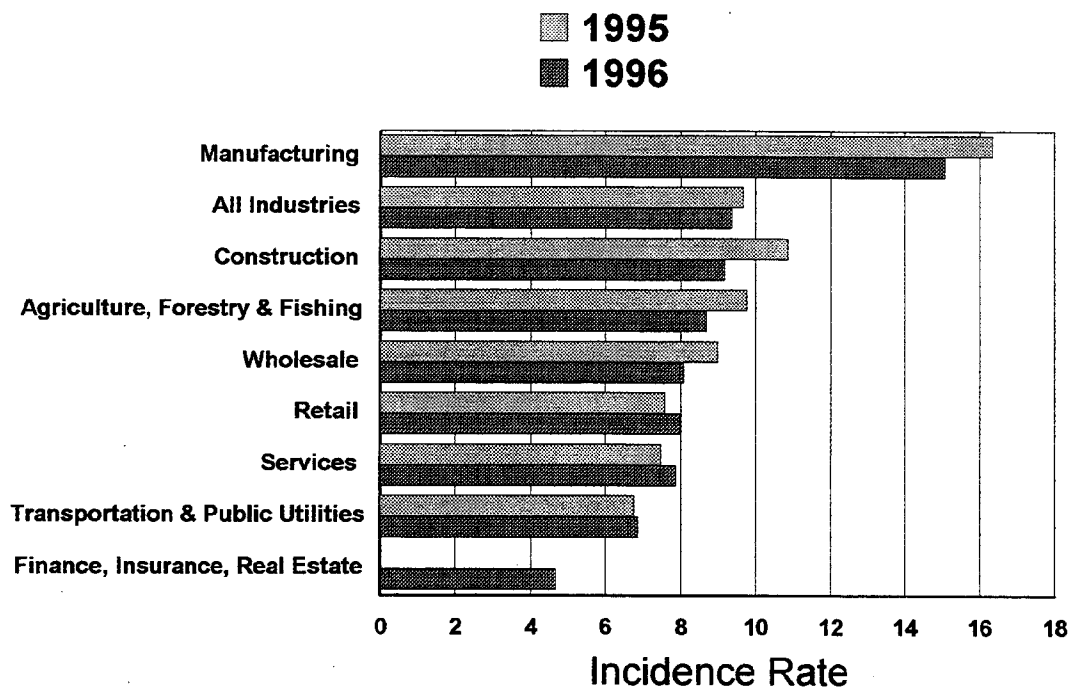
Text Table F. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1995-1996

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>			<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>			<u>NonFatal Cases Without Lost Time</u>		
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg.</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg.</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg.</u>
Private Sector	9.7	9.4	-3.1	5.3	4.8	-9.4	4.4	4.7	6.8
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	10.1	8.7	-13.9	6.0	2.9	-51.7	4.1	5.8	41.5
2. Construction	10.9	9.2	-15.6	5.8	4.9	-15.5	5.1	4.3	-15.7
3. Manufacturing	16.4	15.1	-7.9	9.0	8.0	-11.1	7.4	7.0	-5.4
4. Transportation & Public Utilities	6.8	6.9	1.5	4.0	3.9	-2.5	2.8	3.0	7.1
5. Wholesale	9.0	8.1	-10.0	5.0	4.9	-2.0	3.9	3.2	-17.9
6. Retail	7.6	8.0	5.3	3.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	4.1	5.1
7. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	np	4.7	-	np	0.7	-	np	4.0	-
8. Services	7.5	7.9	5.3	4.3	3.9	-9.3	3.2	4.0	25.0

np = not publishable

Industries that experienced decreases in total case incidence rates were in Construction, 15.6 percent; Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 13.9 percent, Wholesale, 10.0 percent, and Manufacturing, 7.9 percent. Industries that experienced an increase in total case incidence rates were Retail, 5.3 percent, Services, 5.3 percent, and Transportation & Public Utilities, 1.5 percent.

Figure 3. Total Case Incidence Rates by Industry Division, Maine, 1995-1996



Note: Finance, Insurance & Real Estate was not statistically reliable in 1995 and was not compared.

Employment and Hours Worked

Annual average employment in Maine's private sector workplaces increased 3.0% in 1996. This resulted in a gain of 13,400 additional workers to Maine's economy. Total hours worked by these employees increased 2.9% to over 730 million hours in 1996.

The largest increase in the number of workers occurred in Services which gained 13,100 workers in 1996. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate was the second leading gainer with 1,700 additional workers. Construction was third with 1,300 additional workers.

Two industries experienced a decrease in average employment in 1996. Manufacturing lost 3,000 employees and Retail Trade lost 1,500 employees.

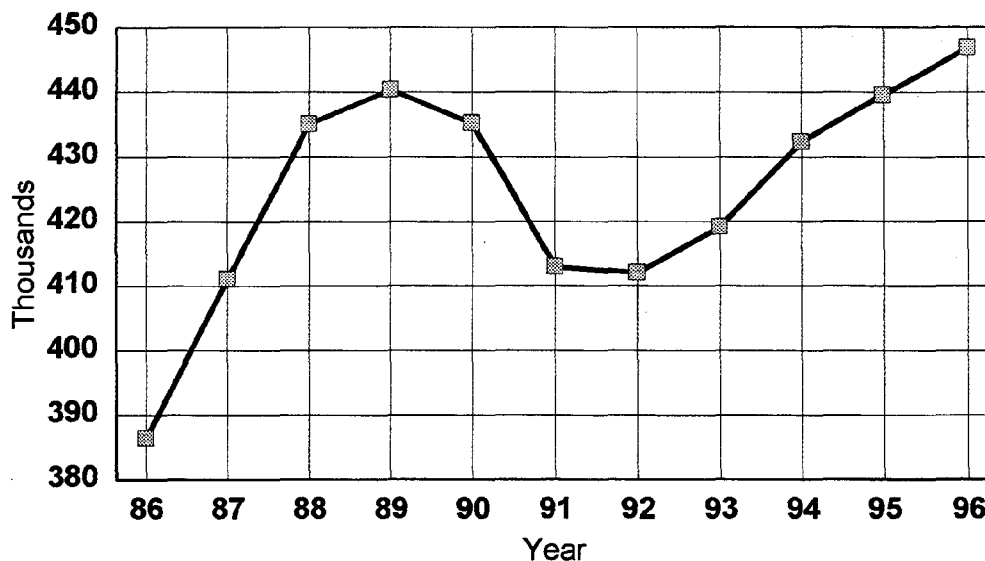
Two industries experienced a decline in total hours worked in 1996. In Manufacturing, employees worked 6.4 million fewer hours while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing employees worked 200,000 fewer hours.

**Text Table G: Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division,
Maine, 1995-1996**

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	Employment (Thousands)			Total Hours Worked (Millions)		
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg</u>
Private Sector	439.6	453.0	3.0	709.9	730.2	2.9
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	5.8	6.1	5.2	8.2	8.0	-2.4
Construction	21.7	23.0	6.0	40.0	42.2	5.5
Manufacturing	91.1	88.1	-3.3	177.5	171.1	-3.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	21.5	22.4	4.2	41.1	41.6	1.2
Wholesale	24.9	25.7	3.2	48.2	49.1	1.9
Retail	112.0	110.5	-1.3	160.5	164.4	2.4
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	25.0	26.7	6.8	42.8	45.8	7.0
Services	137.3	150.4	9.5	189.7	207.5	9.4

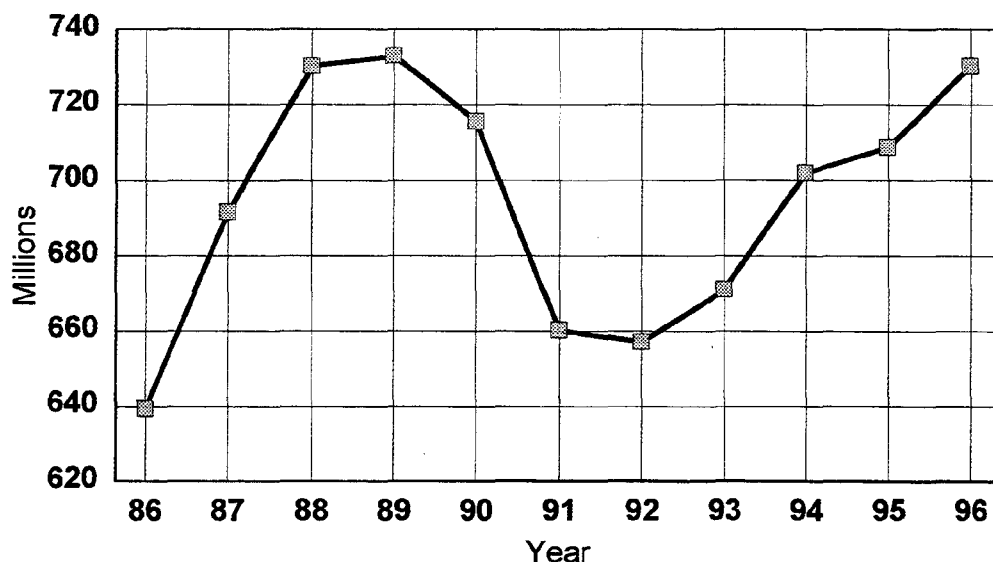
As shown in Figure 4 and 5, annual average employment and total hours worked in the private sector climbed to a new high in 1996. Employment increased from 439,583 workers in 1995 to 446,900 workers in 1996. The estimated total number of hours worked by private sector workers increased from 709.9 million hours in 1995 to 730.2 million hours worked in 1996 (See Figure 5).

Figure 4. Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1986-1996



Historically, the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses tends to increase as the numbers of work hours increase. The reason is that as employees work more hours, the exposure to various hazards in the workplace are extended, thus increasing the chance of injury or illness. However, beginning in 1993, this trend shifted. The work hours increased nearly 11% but the total case incidence rate decreased by 12%. This may be contributed to proactive stances of employers to prevent injuries and illnesses from occurring and to return to work programs practiced by employers and their insurance carrier. Under these programs, employees are removed from further exposure by the early detection of symptoms of an injury or illnesses.

Figure 5. Total Hours Worked, Maine, 1986-1996



Text Table H illustrates the relationship between the distribution of employment and the distribution of OSHA recordable cases in 1996 for each of the industry divisions. Manufacturing, by far, had the highest share of cases per employment. This industry employed 19.4 percent of the total private sector workforce but accounted for 37.4 percent of the total cases. On the other hand, Services had 33.2 percent of the employment but only 23.8 percent of the total recordable cases. These differences are due in large part to the varying risks in each industry.

Text Table H: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Division, Maine, 1996

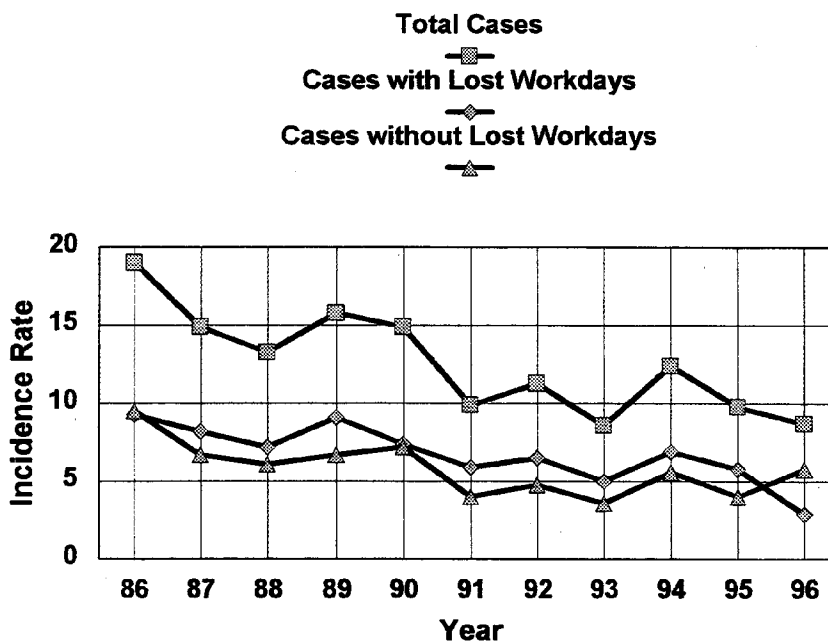
Industry	Percent Distribution			
	<u>Published Employment</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>
Private Sector	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Services	33.2	23.8	25.4	16.7
Retail	24.4	19.1	18.7	20.8
Manufacturing	19.4	37.4	35.3	46.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	5.9	3.1	1.6	9.9
Wholesale	5.7	5.8	6.7	1.9
Construction	5.1	5.6	6.4	2.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.9	4.1	4.8	1.5
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

The Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing industry includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting, and trapping, and related services. This includes farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, orchards, and hatcheries. Note: Logging is not included in this industry (See manufacturing).

The total case incidence rate for Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing fell to 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996. This is the second lowest rate recorded for this industry. In 1993, the incidence rate, the lowest rate recorded for this industry, was 8.6. The decline in the total case rate for this industry in 1996 was a result of the sharp drop in the incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays. The rate for these cases fell to a new low with 2.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. On the other hand, cases without lost workdays increased to 5.8 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 6. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Maine, 1986 - 1996

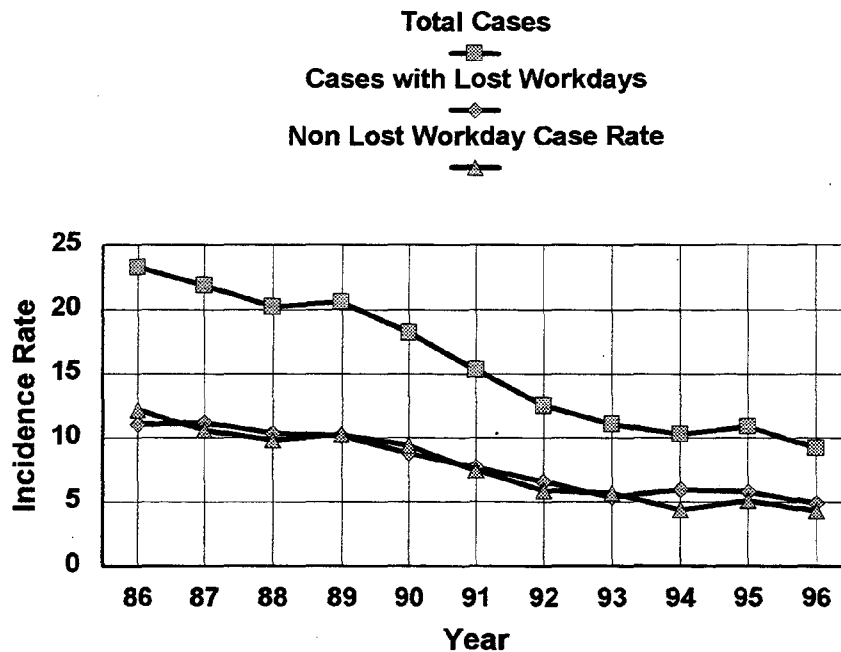


Construction

The construction industry includes general building contractors, heavy construction contractors and special trades contractors. This includes residential and nonresidential builders; highway and street construction; and plumbing, heating, and electrical contractors.

Incidence rates for the construction industry have reached new lows. This industry recorded a total case incidence rate of 9.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996. This is the first year that the total case incidence rate has fallen below 10.0. Since 1989, the total case incidence rate for construction decreased by more than 50%. The rate for cases resulting in lost time fell to a new low with 4.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate for cases without lost time also fell to a new low with 4.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 7. Construction, Maine, 1986 - 1996

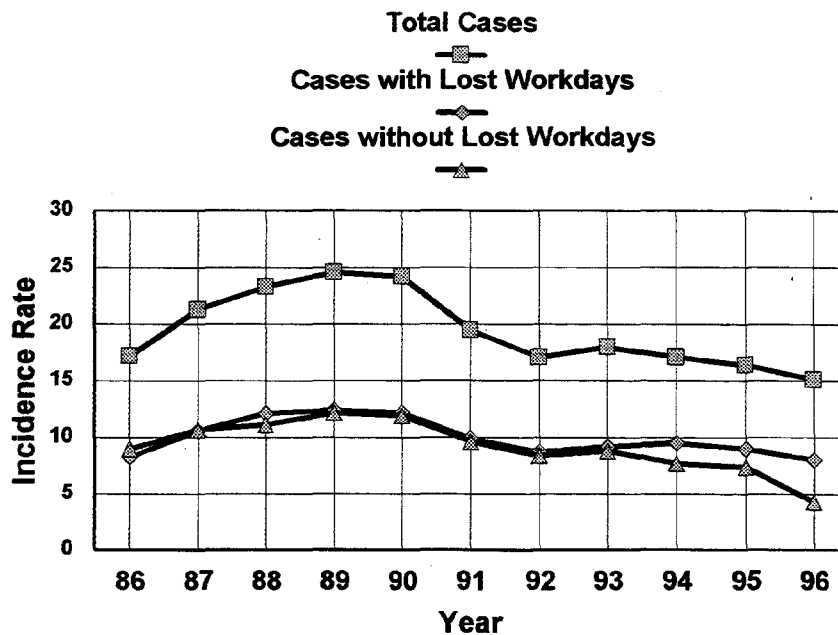


Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry covers a wide range of businesses including, but not limited to food processing, tobacco products, textile mill products, apparel products, lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, paper products, printing and publishing, chemical products, petroleum production, rubber and plastic products, leather products, stone, clay and glass products, metal products, fabricated metal products, machinery and computer products, electronic equipment, transportation equipment, measuring and controlling instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing products. As noted previously, logging operations are included here in manufacturing.

Manufacturing is Maine's most hazardous industry because of the significant amount of physical exertion and repetitive tasks. However, in recent years, it has shown a marked reduction in injury and illness incidence rates. In 1989 the total case incidence rate for manufacturing was 24.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. In 1996, this rate fell to 15.1, a decrease of nearly 39.0%. The total case incidence rate of 15.1, the lost workday case incidence rate of 8.0, and the non-lost workday case incidence of 7.0 were all record lows.

Figure 8. Manufacturing, Maine, 1986 - 1996

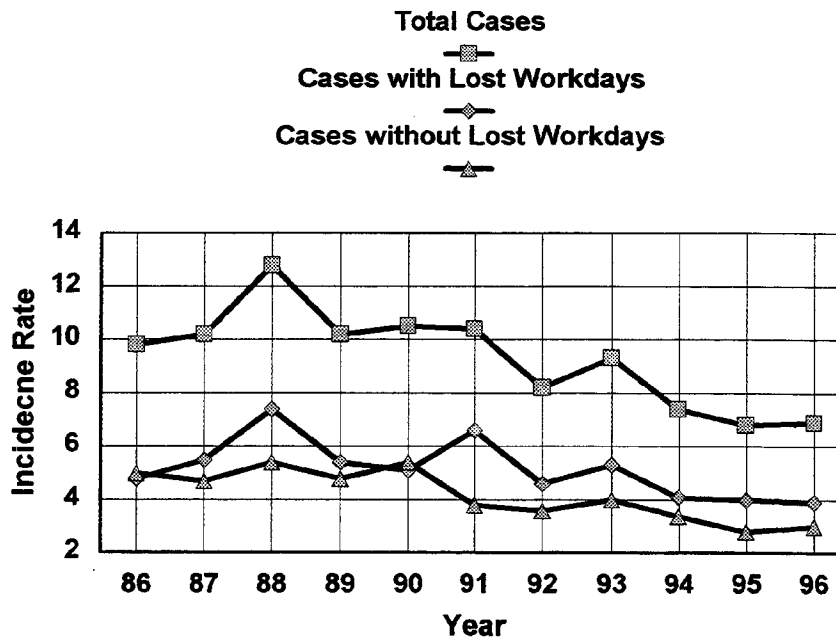


Transportation & Public Utilities

Transportation & Public Utilities includes businesses providing passenger and freight transportation, communications services, electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary services.

Incidence rates for Transportation & Public Utilities leveled off in 1996 with a total case incidence rate of 6.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. The total case incidence rate for this industry has been cut nearly in half since the peak year of 1988 when a total case rate of 12.7 was recorded. The incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays in 1996 decreased to a new low of 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 9. Transportation & Public Utilities, Maine, 1986 - 1996

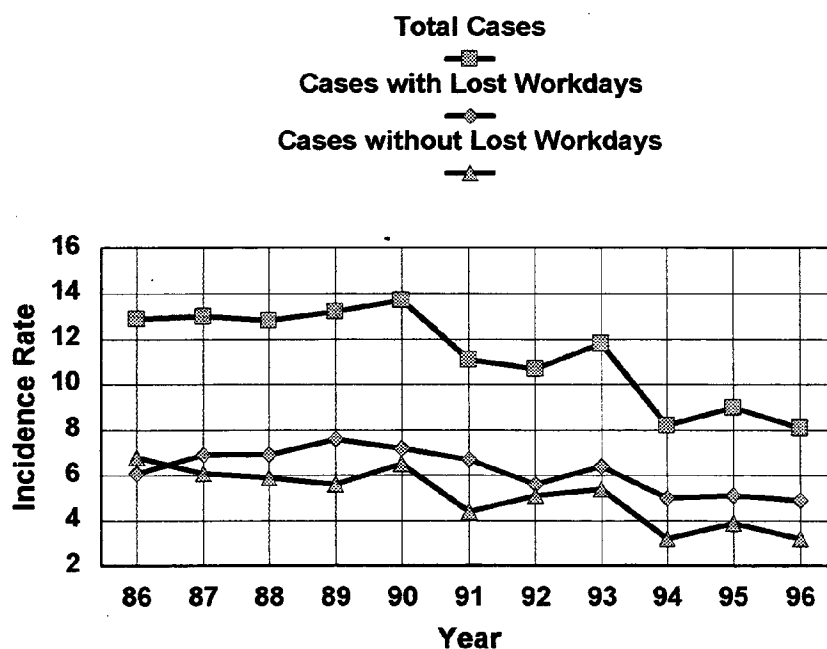


Wholesale Trade

Wholesale Trade includes establishments primarily engaged in selling durable and non durable merchandise to retailers, industries, commercial businesses, institutional, farms, construction contractors, professional business users, or other wholesalers or agents.

Incidence rates for the wholesale industry decreased slightly to the levels of 1994. After an increase in 1995 (due to the increase in the rate for cases without lost time) this industry has once again fallen to new lows. The decline occurred as a result of the reduction in the less serious cases without lost workdays. The incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays remained steady in 1996.

Figure 10. Wholesale Trade, Maine, 1986 - 1996

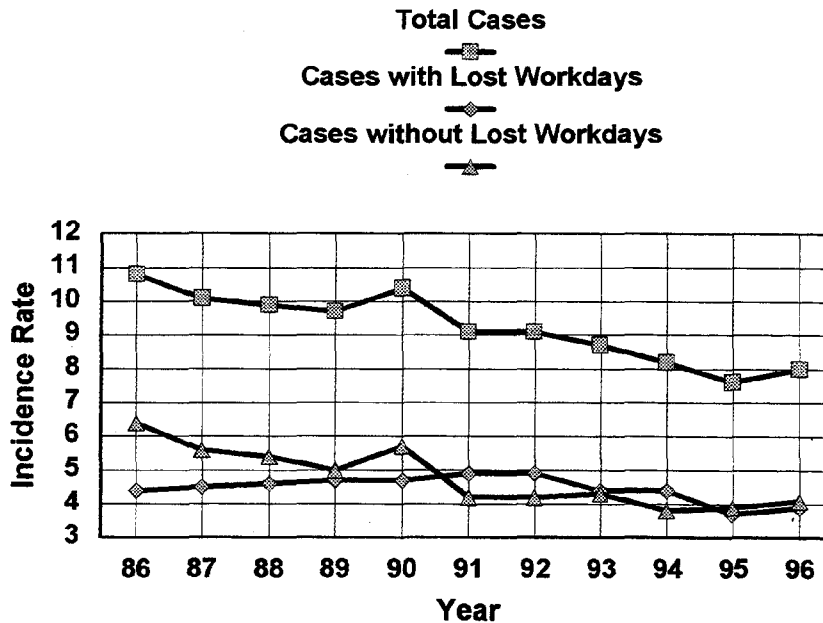


Retail Trade

Retail Trade includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods.

Retail Trade was the only publishable industry to experience an increase in incidence rates for both cases resulting in lost time and cases resulting in no lost time. After five years of steady decline, the retail industry recorded a rate of 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers, an increase of 5.3% over 1995. The rate for cases resulting in lost time was 3.9. The rate for cases without lost time was 4.1.

Figure 11. Retail Trade, Maine, 1986 - 1996

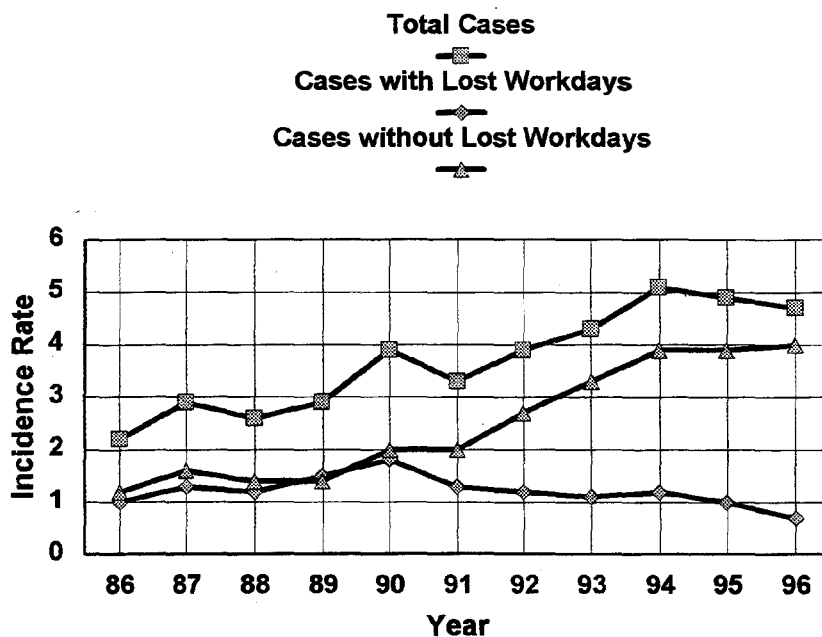


Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate includes depository institutions, non depository credit institutions, holding companies, investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodities. It also covers carriers of all types of insurance and insurance agents and brokers. The category also includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers of real estate.

The total case incidence rate for this industry decreased slightly in 1996 as compared with 1994. This industry was not publishable in 1995 due to reliability concerns. The total case incidence rate in 1996 was 4.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. The decrease in 1996 was due to a drop in cases resulting in lost workdays which fell to just 0.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. This industry had a much higher proportion of illnesses cases than the private sector as a whole with 40 percent. In comparison, the proportion of cases in the private sector as a whole that were illnesses was only 19 percent. Most of the illnesses were repetitive motion cases, which accounted for 60 percent of the total illnesses in this industry in 1996. This difference is due to the nature of the work involved in this industry which involves repetitive job tasks.

Figure 12. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, Maine, 1986 - 1996



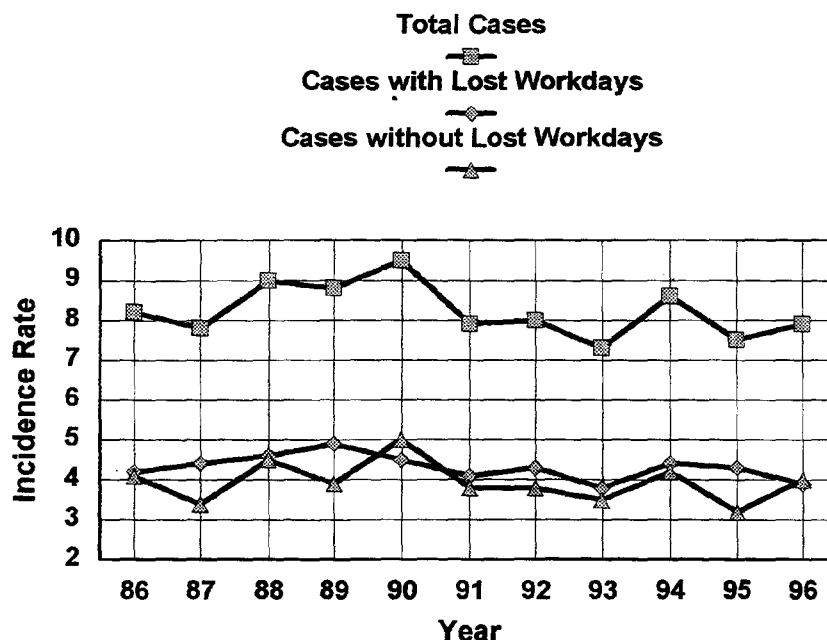
Note: The incidence rates for Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate were not reliable measures in 1995. Therefore, the line passing through 1995 is only a continuation line from 1994 to 1996.

Services

Services include establishments primarily engaged in a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. It includes hotels and lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair, and amusement services; health, legal, engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other miscellaneous services.

The Services industry has been one of the steadiest industries in Maine. The total case incidence rate has been near 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers for many years. In 1996, the total case incidence rate for this industry was 7.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. Although the incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays decreased from 4.3 to 3.9, the incidence rate for cases without lost workdays increased from 3.2 to 4.0. This increase was due in large part to the healthcare industry where the rate for cases without lost workdays was 5.2 cases per 100 full-time workers, 30% higher than the average rate for the services industry as a whole.

Figure 13. Services, Maine, 1986 - 1996



Major Industry Groups

In 1996, there were 44 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see glossary) that were publishable. Of the 44 groups, 21 groups recorded lower total case incidence rates in 1996 than the previous year. Another 21 industries recorded higher incidence rates than the previous year. Two industries were not publishable in 1995 due to reliability concerns and were not compared.

Of the 44 Major Industry Groups, 13 two-digit industry groups exceeded the Private Sector total case incidence rate of 9.4 cases per 100 full-time workers (See Text Table I). The highest total case incidence rate occurred in Transportation Equipment (SIC 37) within Manufacturing. This group recorded a total case incidence rate of 34.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. Although 8.4% lower than 1995, this group remained in the highest position in 1996. Following Transportation Equipment was Food & Kindred Products and Leather and Leather Products with total case incidence rates of 19.6 and 16.7, respectively. Manufacturing groups, due to the inherent dangers in the workplace, held 8 of the 13 positions that exceeded the private sector incidence rate of 9.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. Construction and Retail Trade each held two spots while Services held one spot in the top 13 positions. Of note is the jump in rank for health services, which rose to the 9th position in 1996 from the 14th position. Also, two retail groups entered the list of those groups exceeding the industry average, Building Material and Hardware and General Merchandise Stores.

Text Table I. Injury & Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceeded the Private Sector Incidence Rate, Maine, 1995 - 1996

<u>Industry</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Rank</u>		<u>Total Cases</u>		<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>	
		<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>
Private Sector	01-89	-	-	9.7	9.4	5.3	4.8
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	37.9	34.7	25.5	20.4
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	2	20.7	19.6	12.6	10.1
Leather & Leather Products	31	3	3	18.6	16.7	7.1	6.7
Textile Mill Products	22	6	4	15.5	15.8	8.2	8.6
Lumber & Wood Products	24	7	5	15.4	14.4	8.4	8.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	8	6	14.9	13.8	7.7	5.9
General Building Contractors	15	5	7	15.5	11.1	8.5	5.7
Building Material, Hardware, etc.	52	*	8	8.0	11.1	3.9	6.6
Health Services	80	14	9	9.8	10.8	5.9	5.5
Printing & Publishing	27	12	10	10.1	10.7	5.7	5.2
General Merchandise Stores	53	*	11	7.3	10.7	4.1	6.9
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	*	12	5.2	10.1	2.7	2.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	*	13	8.9	9.6	5.1	3.8

* Represents industry group rates that did not exceed the private sector rate.

Incidence Rates by Company Size

Incidence rates can vary depending on the size of a business. Generally, smaller businesses with between 1 to 10 employees have lower incidence rates than larger companies with 50 or more employees. The reason for these differences is beyond the scope of this publication. In 1996, total case incidence rates for the two largest size groups decreased (see Text Table J) while very small businesses experienced an increase.

Text Table J. Total Case Incidence Rates by Size Class, Maine, 1995 - 1996

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% change</u>
All Sizes	9.7	9.4	-3.1
1 - 10	3.8	4.2	10.5
11 - 49	6.9	7.0	1.4
50 - 249	11.9	12.1	1.7
250 - 999	13.0	11.9	-8.5
1,000+	17.3	16.1	-6.9

Maine vs. United States

By adjusting the incidence rates to account for the differences in the makeup of the industries between Maine and the U.S., the two rates can be compared fairly.

In 1996, the total case incidence rate (adjusted for the mix of industries in the U.S.) in Maine was 21.6% higher than the U.S. as a whole (See Text Table K.). The adjusted total case incidence rate for Maine's private sector was 9.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996. The comparable total case incidence rate for the U.S., as a whole, was 7.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, a difference of 21.6 percent.

Text Table K. Incidence Rates (Maine & U.S.) by Case Type, 1972 - 1996

Year	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases		
	Maine Unadjusted Incidence Rate	Maine Adjusted Incidence Rate	U.S. Incidence Rate	Maine Unadjusted Incidence Rate	Maine Adjusted Incidence Rate	U.S. Incidence Rate
1972	11.3	n/a	10.9	3.9	n/a	3.3
1973	11.4	n/a	11.0	4.1	n/a	3.4
1974	10.9	n/a	10.4	4.1	n/a	3.5
1975	10.3	n/a	9.1	4.2	n/a	3.3
1976	10.4	n/a	9.2	4.5	n/a	3.5
1977	10.4	9.6	9.3	4.8	4.5	3.8
1978	11.7	10.7	9.4	5.5	5.1	4.1
1979	12.1	11.5	9.5	6.2	5.8	4.3
1980	12.0	10.7	8.7	6.2	5.4	4.0
1981	11.9	10.7	8.3	6.0	5.4	3.8
1982	10.9	9.8	7.7	5.5	4.9	3.5
1983	11.0	10.0	7.6	5.6	5.0	3.4
1984	13.2	12.1	8.0	6.7	6.1	3.7
1985	12.5	11.6	7.9	6.2	5.7	3.6
1986	12.9	11.7	7.9	6.0	5.6	3.6
1987	13.7	12.4	8.3	6.9	6.3	3.8
1988	14.4	13.0	8.6	7.4	6.6	4.0
1989	14.5	13.1	8.2	7.4	6.8	3.9
1990	14.3	13.2	8.8	7.0	6.4	4.1
1991	11.8	10.8	8.4	6.2	5.7	3.9
1992	10.8	10.2	8.9	5.6	5.3	3.9
1993	10.7	10.1	8.5	5.4	5.2	3.8
1994	10.5	9.8	8.4	5.6	5.2	3.8
1995	9.7	9.2	8.1	5.3	5.1	3.6
1996	9.4	9.0	7.4	4.8	4.5	3.4



Public Sector Results



1996 Occupational Safety & Health Survey Summary

Public Sector

- **Maine's public sector (state, county & local government) total case incidence rate was 5.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996. This equals the record low incidence rate. for 1995.**

- | Injury and illness incidence rates: | <u>1995</u> | <u>1996</u> |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total cases | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Cases with days away from work | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Cases with restricted work activity | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Cases without lost workdays | 2.9 | 2.7 |

- | Number of OSHA recordable cases: | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Injuries and illnesses | 3,418 | 3,628 |
| Injuries | 3,040 | 2,881 |
| Illnesses | 378 | 747 |

- | Injury and illness case types: | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Total cases | 3,418 | 3,628 |
| Cases with lost workdays | 1,744 | 1,942 |
| Cases with days away from work | 1,503 | 1,456 |
| Case with restricted work activity | 240 | 487 |
| Cases without lost workdays | 1,674 | 1,685 |

- | Illness case types: | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| Total Illnesses | 378 | 747 |
| Repeated Trauma | 234 | 548 |
| Respiratory Conditions | 23 | 92 |
| Other | 51 | 63 |
| Skin Diseases/Disorders | 19 | 35 |
| Physical Agents | 46 | 4 |
| Dust Diseases of the Lungs | 0 | 3 |
| Poisoning | 4 | 2 |

Injuries & Illnesses

Under the Maine Occupational Safety and Health Act, 26 MRSA Section 565, as amended by P.L. 1989, Ch 712, all work-related illnesses in public places of employment must be recorded. Injuries are recorded if they require medical treatment beyond first aid or the injury involves lost time beyond the day of injury, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to other work.

Text Table L. Injury and Illness Cases by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Cases with Restricted Workdays</u>	<u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u>
1992	3,830	1,908	1,686	222	1,922
1993	3,511	1,740	1,532	208	1,771
1994	4,144	2,227	1,912	315	1,917
1995	3,418	1,744	1,503	240	1,674
1996	3,628	1,942	1,456	487	1,685

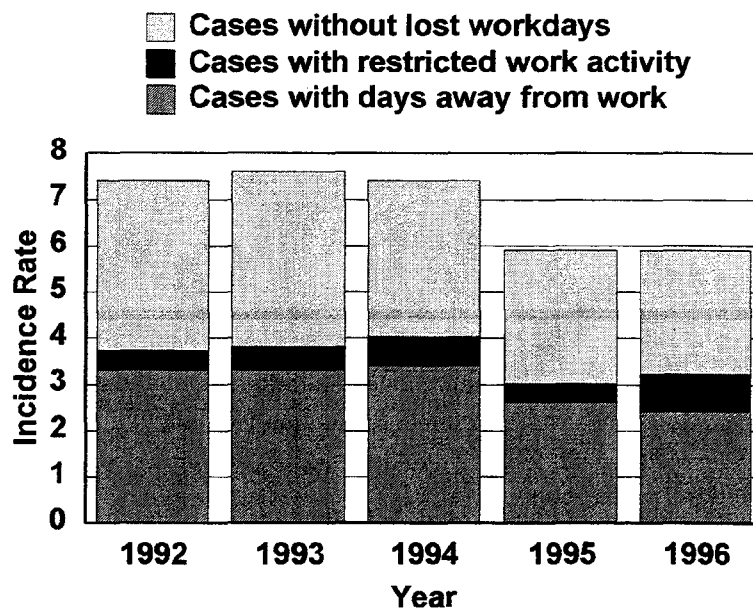
Injury and Illness Rates

OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine's public sector, as a whole, occurred at a rate of 5.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, unchanged from the previous year. The rate of injuries and illnesses for each form of government, state and local, remained steady.

State government experienced a total case incidence rate of 3.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996 after a rate of 3.8 the previous year. Local government experienced a rate of 7.0 cases per 100 full-time workers after recording a rate of 6.8 the previous year.

Although the total case incidence rate remained steady there was a shift in the severity of the cases within state and local government. Figure 15 shows that the rate for the cases considered more serious, those with days away from work, decreased while the rate for cases resulting in restricted work activity increased. Together, these two severity types comprise case with lost workdays. This result was also evident in the private sector.

**Figure 14. Injury and Illness Rates by Case Type, Public Sector,
Maine, 1992 - 1996**



**Text Table M. Injury and Illness Rates by Case Type, Public Sector,
Maine, 1992 - 1996**

Survey Year	Incidence Rates				
	Total Cases	Cases with Lost Workdays	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Restricted Workdays	Cases without Lost Workdays
1992	7.4	3.7	3.3	0.4	3.7
1993	7.6	3.8	3.3	0.5	3.8
1994	7.3	3.9	3.4	0.6	3.4
1995	5.9	3.0	2.6	0.4	2.9
1996	5.9	3.2	2.4	0.8	2.7

Injury Rates

State and local government in Maine recorded 4.7 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers in 1996, a decrease of 11.3% from 1995. (See Text Table N.)

The lost workday injury incidence rate due to injuries was 2.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, unchanged from 1995.

Injuries accounted for 79.4% of all cases occurring in the public sector in 1996.

**Text Table N. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector,
Maine, 1992 - 1996**

Survey Year	Incidence Rates				
	Total Injuries	Injuries with Lost Workdays	Injuries with Days Away From Work	Injuries with Restricted Workdays	Injuries without Lost Workdays
1992	6.7	3.4	3.0	0.4	3.2
1993	7.0	3.4	3.1	0.4	3.5
1994	6.4	3.5	3.1	0.5	2.9
1995	5.3	2.8	2.4	0.4	2.5
1996	4.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.9

Illness Rates

State and local government in Maine experienced an incidence rate for work-related illnesses of 1.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, a 100.0% increase over 1995. (See Text Table O.)

The lost workday case incidence rate was 0.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, double the rate recorded in 1995.

Illnesses accounted for 20.6% of all cases occurring in state and local government workplaces, up from 11.8% in 1995.

**Text Table O. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector,
Maine, 1992 - 1996**

Survey Year	Incidence Rates				
	Total Illnesses	Illnesses with Lost Workdays	Illnesses with Days Away From Work	Illnesses with Restricted Workdays	Illnesses without Lost Workdays
1992	0.7	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.4
1993	0.6	0.3	0.3	<0.1	0.3
1994	0.9	0.4	0.3	<0.1	0.5
1995	0.6	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.4
1996	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8

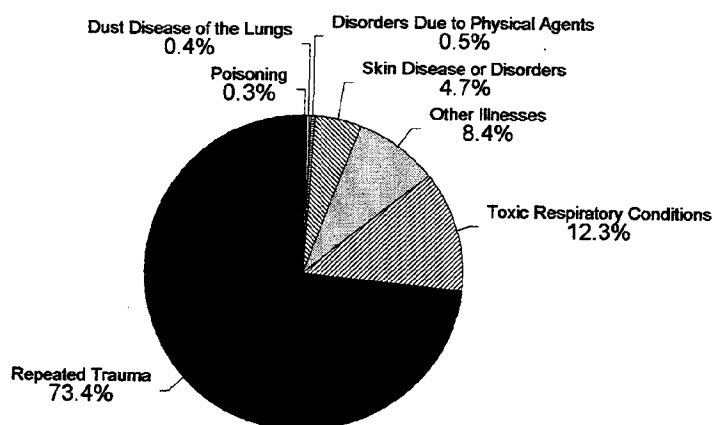
Text Table P shows the number of occupational illnesses categorized by the type of illness. Work-related illnesses are recorded in seven categories. (See Appendix F: Glossary for a description of the seven categories.)

Text Table P. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1996

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
Total All Types	747	191	556
Skin Diseases or Disorders	35	11	24
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	3	3	0
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	92	3	89
Poisoning	2	2	0
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	4	4	0
Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma	548	154	394
Other Illnesses	63	14	49

Disorders associated with repeated trauma, which includes cases involving tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, accounted for 73.4% of all work-related illnesses in state and local government in 1996, up from 61.9% in 1995.

Figure 15. Distribution of Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1996



Employment and Hours Worked

Annual average employment and total hours worked increased in both state and local government. State government gained 2,983 employees after three years of decline. The steady decrease was due mainly to budget cuts which resulted in layoffs to state workers. Local government increased steadily since 1992 reaching 54,600 employees in 1996.

Figure 16. Annual Average Employment, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996

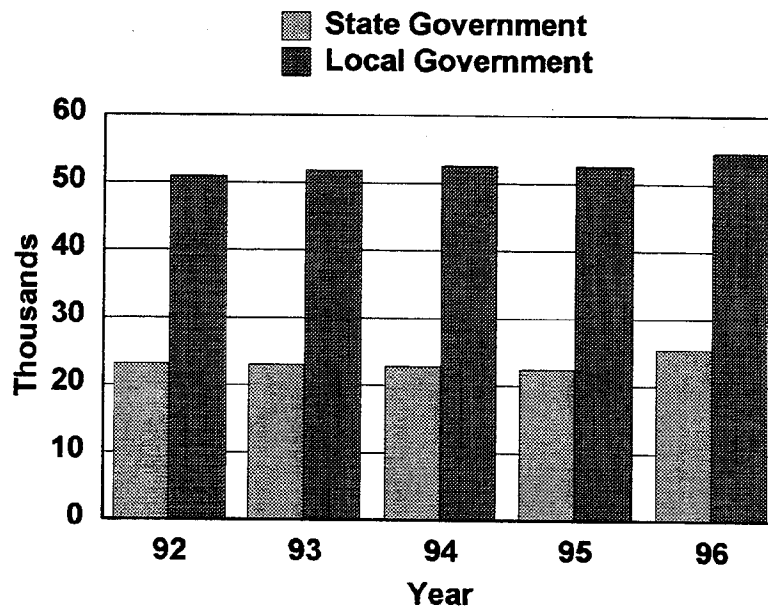
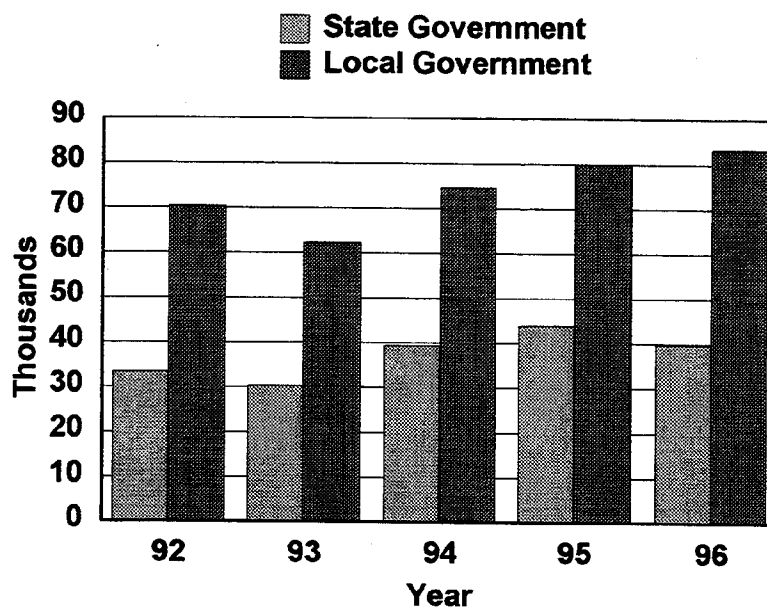


Figure 17. Total Hours Worked, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 - 1996



Major Industry Groups

Major Industry Groups are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (See Appendix F: Glossary). Data is provided for nine industry groups in State Government and seven industry groups in Local Government.

State Government

Construction
Educational Services
Social Services
Public Administration
Executive & Legislative Bodies
Justice, Public Order & Safety
Administration of Human Resources
Environmental Quality & Housing
Administration of Economic Programs

Local Government

Construction
Transportation & Public Utilities
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Amusement & Recreational Services
Educational Services
Executive & Legislative Bodies
Justice, Public Order & Safety

**Text Table Q. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division,
Public Sector, Maine, 1995 - 1996**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>			<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>			<u>Non-Fatal Cases Without Lost Time</u>		
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg.</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg.</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% chg.</u>
State Government	3.8	3.7	-2.6	2.0	1.8	10.0	1.8	1.9	5.6
1. Construction	6.4	5.1	-20.3	5.1	3.1	-39.2	1.3	2.0	53.8
2. Services	3.2	4.1	7.9	1.8	2.3	27.8	1.4	1.8	28.6
3. Public Administration	4.2	2.9	-30.9	1.8	1.2	-33.3	2.5	1.8	28.0
 Local Government	 6.8	 7.0	 2.9	 3.5	 3.8	 8.6	 3.4	 3.2	 -5.9
1. Construction	15.2	15.0	-1.3	9.9	14.0	41.4	5.4	1.1	-79.6
2. Transportation & Public Utilities	14.1	9.1	-35.5	9.0	5.2	-42.2	5.1	4.0	-21.6
3. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.6	3.5	-47.0	0.5	1.7	240.0	6.1	1.8	-70.5
4. Services	5.0	6.4	28.0	2.0	2.8	40.0	3.0	3.5	16.7
5. Public Administration	7.0	6.2	-11.4	4.1	3.7	-9.8	2.9	2.5	-13.8



TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	9.4	4.8	2.5	2.3	4.7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	8.7	2.9	2.4	0.5	5.8
Agricultural Production	01-02	13.7	4.8	4.6	0.2	8.9
Contract Construction	15-17	9.2	4.9	3.6	1.3	4.3
General Building Contractors	15	11.1	5.7	4.1	1.6	5.3
General Contractors - Residential	152	11.0	5.2	4.1	1.2	5.7
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	11.3	7.0	4.2	2.8	4.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	9.6	3.8	2.3	1.5	5.7
Highway & Street Construction	161	12.7	5.7	3.1	2.5	7.1
Special Trades Contractors	17	8.4	4.9	3.8	1.1	3.5
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	11.7	5.8	4.3	1.4	5.9
Electrical Work	173	6.0	2.5	2.0	0.6	3.5
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	8.6	4.8	3.7	1.1	3.8
Manufacturing	20-39	15.1	8.0	2.9	5.2	7.0
Durable Goods		17.8	10.1	3.7	6.5	7.7
Nondurable Goods		12.5	6.1	2.1	3.9	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	20	19.6	10.1	5.3	4.8	9.5
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	18.7	9.7	3.9	5.7	9.0
Textile Mill Products	22	15.8	8.6	2.1	6.5	7.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool	223	14.7	9.3	2.5	6.8	5.5
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	10.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	7.4

TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Lumber & Wood Products	24	14.4	8.4	4.7	3.7	6.0
Logging	241	5.7	4.3	4.1	0.2	1.4
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	21.6	10.4	3.9	6.5	11.2
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	13.6	9.0	5.7	3.3	4.6
Paper & Allied Products	26	8.7	4.6	1.4	3.2	4.1
Paper Mills	262	8.4	4.2	1.2	3.1	4.1
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	10.7	5.2	1.9	3.3	5.4
Commercial Printing	275	14.2	7.7	2.8	4.9	6.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	9.0	4.6	1.3	3.3	4.4
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	8.3	4.0	1.1	3.0	4.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	16.7	6.7	1.9	4.7	10.0
Footwear, except Rubber	314*	15.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	10.0
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	6.7	4.5	1.7	2.8	2.2
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	4.5	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.1
Transportation Equipment	37	34.7	20.4	4.5	15.9	14.3
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	37.8	24.9	5.5	19.5	12.9
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	6.9	3.9	2.9	0.9	3.0
Railroad Transportation	40	6.1	3.8	2.9	1.0	2.2
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	8.5	3.3	2.2	1.0	5.3
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	7.7	5.0	4.8	0.3	2.6
Communications	48	4.8	1.8	1.2	0.7	3.0
Radio & Television Broadcasting	483	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.3

TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	6.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.7
Electric Services	491	6.6	2.6	1.2	1.4	4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	8.0	4.1	2.5	1.6	3.9
Wholesale Trade	50-51	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.2	3.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	7.7	4.4	2.2	2.3	3.3
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	12.2	7.9	4.4	3.5	4.3
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	3.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	8.5	5.4	3.3	2.1	3.2
Retail Trade	52-59	8.0	3.9	2.5	1.4	4.1
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	11.1	6.6	4.0	2.6	4.5
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	15.0	9.1	4.7	4.4	6.0
Hardware Stores	525	4.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.5
General Merchandise Stores	53	10.7	6.9	3.3	3.6	3.8
Department Stores	531	11.6	7.9	3.7	4.2	3.7
Food Stores	54	9.2	5.3	3.1	2.3	3.8
Grocery Stores	541	10.1	6.0	3.4	2.5	4.1
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	8.1	4.0	3.2	0.8	4.1
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	11.2	4.6	4.1	0.5	6.6
Gasoline Service Stations	554	7.4	6.2	4.2	2.0	1.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.5
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	7.2	4.3	3.9	0.4	2.9
Eating & Drinking Places	58	6.5	2.4	1.3	1.1	4.1

TABLE 1 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Miscellaneous Retail	59	8.4	3.1	2.5	0.6	5.3
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	4.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	4.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.0
Depository Institutions	60	6.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	5.2
Insurance Carriers	63	7.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	6.4
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	3.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.7
Real Estate	65	3.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Services	70-89	7.9	3.9	2.1	1.8	4.0
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	6.2	2.0	1.8	0.2	4.2
Personal Services	72	3.0	2.2	0.8	1.3	0.9
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	5.4	2.2	1.8	0.4	3.2
Health Services	80	10.8	5.5	2.6	2.9	5.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	20.9	13.8	5.6	8.2	7.1
Hospitals	806	10.4	4.3	2.3	2.0	6.0
Home Healthcare Services	808	10.6	7.5	4.4	3.1	3.1
Legal Services	81	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.7
Educational Services	82	5.3	2.0	0.9	1.1	3.3
Social Services	83	8.7	5.6	3.5	2.0	3.2
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	4.8	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.9

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	7.6	4.0	2.1	1.9	3.6
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	7.8	2.7	2.2	0.5	5.1
Agricultural Production	01-02	11.8	4.4	4.2	0.2	7.4
Contract Construction	15-17	8.4	4.3	3.1	1.2	4.1
General Building Contractors	15	10.2	5.6	4.1	1.5	4.6
General Contractors - Residential	152	10.1	5.2	4.1	1.2	4.8
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	10.8	6.7	4.1	2.6	4.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	9.0	3.4	1.9	1.5	5.6
Highway & Street Construction	161	12.3	5.3	2.7	2.5	7.1
Special Trades Contractors	17	7.6	4.1	3.1	1.0	3.5
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	10.2	4.3	3.3	1.0	5.9
Electrical Work	173	4.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.3
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	7.7	3.9	2.8	1.1	3.8
Manufacturing	20-39	11.5	6.2	2.3	3.8	5.4
Durable Goods		13.9	7.7	3.0	4.7	6.1
Nondurable Goods		9.3	4.7	1.7	2.9	4.6
Food & Kindred Products	20	14.2	7.2	4.4	2.9	7.0
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	12.8	5.7	2.7	3.1	7.0
Textile Mill Products	22	12.0	6.5	1.7	4.8	5.5
Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool	223	11.1	6.8	2.2	4.6	4.3
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	7.4	2.0	0.7	1.2	5.5

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Lumber & Wood Products	24	12.1	6.6	4.0	2.6	5.4
Logging	241	4.8	3.4	3.2	0.2	1.4
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	18.0	8.0	3.7	4.3	10.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	11.4	7.5	4.5	2.9	4.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	7.7	4.2	1.3	2.9	3.5
Paper Mills	262	7.8	4.1	1.1	3.0	3.6
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	9.3	4.6	1.7	2.9	4.7
Commercial Printing	275	12.9	6.7	2.5	4.2	6.2
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	7.6	3.8	0.9	3.0	3.8
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	7.2	3.4	0.7	2.7	3.8
Leather & Leather Products	31	8.7	3.9	1.2	2.7	4.8
Footwear, except Rubber	314	6.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	4.4
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	4.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.3
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Transportation Equipment	37	27.7	16.1	3.7	12.3	11.6
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	29.4	19.6	4.5	15.1	9.8
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	6.4	3.7	2.8	0.9	2.7
Railroad Transportation	40	6.1	3.8	2.9	1.0	2.2
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	7.6	2.8	2.1	0.7	5.3
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	7.7	5.0	4.8	0.3	2.6
Communications	48	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7	3.0
Radio & Television Broadcasting	483	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.3

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	5.3	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.8
Electric Services	491	5.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	6.6	3.6	2.2	1.4	3.0
Wholesale Trade	50-51	7.6	4.6	2.5	2.1	3.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	7.5	4.3	2.0	2.3	3.2
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	12.2	7.9	4.4	3.5	4.3
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	3.4	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.8
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	7.8	4.9	3.0	1.9	2.9
Retail Trade	52-59	6.3	3.3	2.2	1.2	3.0
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	10.6	6.2	3.6	2.6	4.5
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	14.9	9.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Hardware Stores	525	4.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.5
General Merchandise Stores	53	9.9	6.3	3.2	3.0	3.7
Department Stores	531	10.5	7.0	3.6	3.4	3.5
Food Stores	54	5.4	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.1
Grocery Stores	541	5.9	3.7	2.2	1.4	2.2
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	7.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	3.9
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	11.2	4.6	4.1	0.5	6.6
Gasoline Service Stations	554	5.9	5.2	3.2	2.0	0.8
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.4
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	7.2	4.3	3.9	0.4	2.9
Eating & Drinking Places	58	5.5	2.4	1.3	1.1	3.1

TABLE 2 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Miscellaneous Retail	59	5.2	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.6
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	3.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.5
Depository Institutions	60	3.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.1
Insurance Carriers	63	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.4
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9
Real Estate	65	3.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.0
Services	70-89	6.9	3.5	1.9	1.5	3.4
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	6.0	1.9	1.8	0.2	4.1
Personal Services	72	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.8
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	5.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	3.0
Health Services	80	8.9	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.0
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	19.6	12.7	5.4	7.4	6.8
Hospitals	806	7.5	3.5	2.0	1.5	4.0
Home Healthcare Services	808	8.7	6.6	4.1	2.6	2.0
Legal Services	81	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
Educational Services	82	4.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	3.1
Social Services	83	8.2	5.1	3.2	1.9	3.1
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	2.4

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Agricultural Production	01-02	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5
Contract Construction	15-17	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
General Building Contractors	15	0.8	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.7
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Highway & Street Construction	161	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	<0.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.0
Electrical Work	173	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.1
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	20-39	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.7
Durable Goods		3.9	2.4	0.7	1.7	1.5
Nondurable Goods		3.2	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	20	5.4	2.9	0.9	2.0	2.4
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	5.9	3.9	1.3	2.7	1.9
Textile Mill Products	22	3.8	2.1	0.4	1.7	1.7
Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool	223	3.6	2.4	0.3	2.2	1.2
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.9

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Lumber & Wood Products	24	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6
Logging	241	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	3.6	2.4	0.1	2.3	1.2
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	26	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6
Paper Mills	262	0.6	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8
Commercial Printing	275	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Leather & Leather Products	31	8.0	2.8	0.8	2.1	5.2
Footwear, except Rubber	314	8.5	3.0	0.9	2.1	5.5
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	2.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.9
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.2
Transportation Equipment	37	7.0	4.4	0.8	3.6	2.6
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	8.4	5.3	0.9	4.4	3.1
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications	48	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Radio & Television Broadcasting	483	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Electric Services	491	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9
Wholesale Trade	50-51	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	0.3	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	<0.1
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	<0.1
Hardware Stores	525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1
Department Stores	531	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2
Food Stores	54	3.7	2.0	1.1	0.1	1.7
Grocery Stores	541	4.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.9
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	58	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9

TABLE 3 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Miscellaneous Retail	59	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.7
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.5
Depository Institutions	60	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.1
Insurance Carriers	63	6.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	6.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.8
Real Estate	65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Services	70-89	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	0.2	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1
Personal Services	72	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Health Services	80	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.3
Hospitals	806	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.0
Home Healthcare Services	808	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0
Legal Services	81	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Educational Services	82	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Social Services	83	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	<0.1
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	34,478	17,472	8,962	8,509	17,006
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	347	117	97	20	230
Agricultural Production	01-02	240	84	80	4	156
Contract Construction	15-17	1,938	1,031	753	277	907
General Building Contractors	15	513	266	191	75	248
General Contractors - Residential	152	371	177	137	40	194
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	143	89	53	35	54
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	359	144	85	58	216
Highway & Street Construction	161	215	96	53	43	120
Special Trades Contractors	17	1,065	621	477	144	444
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	295	146	110	36	149
Electrical Work	173	107	45	35	10	62
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	361	201	155	46	160
Manufacturing	20-39	12,886	6,867	2,455	4,412	6,018
Durable Goods		7,361	4,186	1,518	2,667	3,175
Nondurable Goods		5,525	2,682	937	1,745	2,843
Food & Kindred Products	20	1,151	596	312	284	555
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	271	141	57	84	130
Textile Mill Products	22	766	418	102	316	348
Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool	223	326	205	55	150	121
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	201	54	15	39	147

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Lumber & Wood Products	24	1,553	902	508	394	651
Logging	241	139	105	101	5	34
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	608	293	109	184	315
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	496	329	208	121	167
Paper & Allied Products	26	1,267	666	199	466	602
Paper Mills	262	1,018	515	144	371	503
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	513	251	92	160	261
Commercial Printing	275	286	155	57	98	131
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	278	142	40	102	136
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	241	117	31	86	126
Leather & Leather Products	31	1,169	468	136	333	701
Footwear, except Rubber	314	893	299	120	179	594
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	510	344	129	215	166
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	199	150	66	84	49
Transportation Equipment	37	3,617	2,128	470	1,658	1,489
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	3,200	2,109	462	1,647	1,090
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,424	802	607	194	627
Railroad Transportation	40	49	31	23	8	18
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	98	38	26	12	61
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	562	369	348	21	193
Communications	48	204	78	50	28	126
Radio & Television Broadcasting	483	36	5	5	0	31

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	263	114	55	58	149
Electric Services	491	228	90	42	48	138
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	8,577	4,403	2,709	1,694	4,174
Wholesale Trade	50-51	1,993	1,199	665	534	794
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	971	558	271	287	413
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	267	174	96	77	94
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	80	37	30	7	43
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	1,022	641	394	247	381
Retail Trade	52-59	6,584	3,204	2,044	1,160	3,380
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	515	306	185	121	209
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	395	238	122	116	157
Hardware Stores	525	64	17	11	6	47
General Merchandise Stores	53	811	526	250	276	285
Department Stores	531	637	434	202	232	202
Food Stores	54	1,293	753	432	321	540
Grocery Stores	541	1,263	747	432	315	516
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	958	469	375	94	489
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	571	235	210	26	336
Gasoline Service Stations	554	247	209	142	67	39
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	72	22	22	0	50
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	206	123	112	12	83
Eating & Drinking Places	58	1,450	538	290	249	912

TABLE 4 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Miscellaneous Retail	59	1,279	467	379	88	812
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	184	59	45	14	125
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	1,086	165	112	53	920
Depository Institutions	60	451	65	41	23	386
Insurance Carriers	63	437	45	32	13	391
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	104	19	13	6	85
Real Estate	65	94	36	26	10	57
Services	70-89	8,212	4,084	2,228	1,857	4,127
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	388	126	114	12	262
Personal Services	72	81	58	22	35	23
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	205	83	68	14	122
Health Services	80	3,926	2,026	962	1,063	1,901
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,624	1,072	433	639	552
Hospitals	806	1,706	714	379	334	992
Home Healthcare Services	808	218	154	91	63	63
Legal Services	81	71	16	14	2	55
Educational Services	82	295	111	52	59	183
Social Services	83	1,168	744	472	271	424
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	438	179	119	60	259

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	27,902	14,603	7,800	6,803	13,299
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	311	106	86	20	204
Agricultural Production	01-02	207	77	73	4	130
Contract Construction	15-17	1,778	910	661	249	868
General Building Contractors	15	476	261	189	72	214
General Contractors - Residential	152	340	177	137	40	163
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	136	84	52	32	51
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	340	128	73	55	212
Highway & Street Construction	161	209	89	46	43	120
Special Trades Contractors	17	963	521	398	122	442
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	256	107	82	25	149
Electrical Work	173	83	23	23	0	60
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	326	166	120	46	160
Manufacturing	20-39	9,844	5,266	2,004	3,262	4,579
Durable Goods		5,734	3,198	1,238	1,960	2,536
Nondurable Goods		4,111	2,068	766	1,302	2,043
Food & Kindred Products	20	836	424	257	168	412
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	186	84	39	45	103
Textile Mill Products	22	582	315	83	232	267
Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool	223	247	151	49	102	96
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	148	39	15	24	109

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Lumber & Wood Products	24	1,298	711	432	280	587
Logging	241	117	83	78	5	34
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	506	225	105	120	281
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	417	272	165	107	144
Paper & Allied Products	26	1,120	607	183	424	513
Paper Mills	262	944	504	138	365	440
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	447	222	82	140	225
Commercial Printing	275	260	135	50	85	125
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	236	119	26	93	117
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	207	98	21	77	109
Leather & Leather Products	31	609	271	82	189	339
Footwear, except Rubber	314	386	122	67	55	264
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	307	211	81	129	96
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	122	84	37	47	39
Transportation Equipment	37	2,887	1,673	389	1,284	1,213
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	2,487	1,661	383	1,279	826
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	1,327	767	586	181	560
Railroad Transportation	40	49	31	23	8	18
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	88	32	24	8	55
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	562	369	348	21	193
Communications	48	173	70	41	28	103
Radio & Television Broadcasting	483	26	5	5	0	22

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	213	100	47	53	113
Electric Services	491	184	82	34	48	102
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	7,088	3,858	2,396	1,463	3,229
Wholesale Trade	50-51	1,869	1,126	617	509	743
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	938	540	257	283	397
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	267	174	96	77	94
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	75	37	30	7	38
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	931	585	360	226	346
Retail Trade	52-59	5,219	2,733	1,779	954	2,486
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	494	287	168	120	207
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	391	236	122	114	155
Hardware Stores	525	64	17	11	6	47
General Merchandise Stores	53	752	475	246	229	277
Department Stores	531	578	384	198	186	194
Food Stores	54	766	465	278	187	301
Grocery Stores	541	736	459	278	181	277
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	898	433	339	94	465
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	571	235	210	26	336
Gasoline Service Stations	554	198	173	106	67	25
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	70	22	22	0	48
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	206	123	112	12	83
Eating & Drinking Places	58	1,263	538	290	249	705

TABLE 5 - Injury Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Miscellaneous Retail	59	789	388	324	63	401
Drugs Stores & Proprietary Stores	594	120	43	32	11	77
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	434	93	64	29	341
Depository Institutions	60	277	43	25	18	234
Insurance Carriers	63	31	9	9	0	23
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	36	9	8	1	27
Real Estate	65	90	32	22	10	57
Services	70-89	7,117	3,601	2,002	1,599	3,516
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	375	120	111	10	255
Personal Services	72	71	50	22	28	21
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	188	76	61	14	112
Health Services	80	3,242	1,764	885	879	1,478
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,519	988	417	571	531
Hospitals	806	1,239	582	332	249	658
Home Healthcare Services	808	179	137	84	53	42
Legal Services	81	50	5	3	2	45
Educational Services	82	268	96	48	48	172
Social Services	83	1,099	679	429	250	420
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	346	126	77	50	220

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Private Sector - All Industries	01-89	6,575	2,868	1,162	1,706	3,707
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	37	11	11	0	26
Agricultural Production	01-02	33	8	8	0	26
Contract Construction	15-17	160	121	93	28	39
General Building Contractors	15	38	5	1	3	33
General Contractors - Residential	152	31	2	0	0	31
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	7	5	1	3	3
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	20	16	13	3	4
Highway & Street Construction	161	7	7	7	0	0
Special Trades Contractors	17	102	100	79	22	2
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	39	39	27	11	0
Electrical Work	173	24	22	12	10	2
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	35	35	35	0	0
Manufacturing	20-39	3,041	1,602	451	1,150	1,440
Durable Goods		1,627	988	281	708	639
Nondurable Goods		1,414	613	171	443	800
Food & Kindred Products	20	314	171	55	116	143
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	85	57	19	39	28
Textile Mill Products	22	184	104	20	84	81
Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool	223	79	54	6	48	26
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	52	15	0	15	38

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Lumber & Wood Products	24	255	191	77	114	64
Logging	241	22	22	22	0	0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	102	68	4	64	34
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	79	57	43	13	22
Paper & Allied Products	26	147	58	17	42	89
Paper Mills	262	74	11	5	5	63
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	27	66	30	10	19	36
Commercial Printing	275	26	20	7	13	6
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	42	23	13	10	19
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	34	18	9	9	15
Leather & Leather Products	31	559	198	54	144	362
Footwear, except Rubber	314	508	178	54	124	330
Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq.	36	203	133	48	85	70
Electronic Components & Accessory	367	77	66	29	37	11
Transportation Equipment	37	730	455	81	374	275
Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair	373	713	448	79	369	265
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	40-49	102	35	21	13	67
Railroad Transportation	40	0	0	0	0	0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	11	5	1	4	5
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	42	0	0	0	0	0
Communications	48	31	8	8	0	23
Radio & Television Broadcasting	483	10	0	0	0	10

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	50	14	8	6	36
Electric Services	491	44	8	8	0	36
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50-59	1,489	545	313	232	944
Wholesale Trade	50-51	124	73	48	25	51
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	34	18	13	4	16
Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies	501	0	0	0	0	0
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	5	0	0	0	5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	90	55	34	21	35
Retail Trade	52-59	1,365	471	265	206	894
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	21	19	17	2	2
Lumber & Building Material Dealers	521	4	2	0	2	2
Hardware Stores	525	0	0	0	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	53	59	51	4	46	8
Department Stores	531	59	51	4	46	8
Food Stores	54	527	287	154	133	239
Grocery Stores	541	527	287	154	133	239
Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations	55	61	36	36	0	25
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	49	36	36	0	13
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	1	0	0	0	1
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores	57	0	0	0	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	58	207	0	0	0	207

TABLE 6 - Illness Cases by Industry, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Miscellaneous Retail	59	490	79	54	25	411
Miscellaneous Shopping Stores	594	64	16	13	3	48
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	652	72	48	24	579
Depository Institutions	60	175	22	16	5	153
Insurance Carriers	63	405	37	23	13	369
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	68	10	5	5	58
Real Estate	65	4	4	4	0	0
Services	70-89	1,095	483	225	258	612
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	13	6	3	2	7
Personal Services	72	10	8	0	8	3
Automotive Repair, Services & Parking	75	17	7	7	0	10
Health Services	80	684	261	78	184	423
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	105	84	16	69	21
Hospitals	806	466	132	47	85	334
Home Healthcare Services	808	39	17	7	10	22
Legal Services	81	21	11	11	0	10
Educational Services	82	26	15	4	11	11
Social Services	83	69	65	43	21	4
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services	87	92	52	42	10	39

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1996
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
PRIVATE SECTOR -Total	01-89	11.8	1.0	7.0	0.6	3.4	146.5	9.7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	01-09	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	15.5	0.0
Agricultural Production	01-02	147.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	21.9	0.0
Contract Construction	15-17	2.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	7.1	50.6	10.5
General Building Contractors	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	66.1	5.5
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	77.4	0.0
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	20.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	33.3	0.0
Highway & Street Construction	161	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	0.0	0.0
Special Trades Contractors	17	4.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	60.5	0.0
Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning	171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	60.1	77.7
Electrical Work	173	0.0	0.0	57.5	0.0	0.0	79.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Trades	179	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.0

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1996
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Manufacturing	20-39	23.4	1.5	11.4	1.9	11.1	283.7	22.3
Durable Goods		16.2	2.8	15.0	2.2	17.1	319.3	21.2
Nondurable Goods		30.1	0.4	8.2	1.6	5.5	250.5	23.4
Food & Kindred Products	20	49.9	3.1	5.8	1.6	8.8	356.4	109.7
Miscellaneous Food Products	209	138.3	0.0	10.7	0.0	10.7	426.6	0.0
Textile Mill Products	22	16.5	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	328.4	13.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool	223	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	332.9	12.8
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	36.1	0.0	7.7	18.1	0.0	201.2	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	24	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	167.7	56.4
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	26.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	306.9	13.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	195.5	14.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	7.6	0.0	1.2	0.6	8.1	77.7	6.3
Paper Mills	262	9.1	0.0	1.5	0.7	9.6	39.5	0.0

69

[illegible]

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1996
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	40-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	47.7	0.0
Railroad Transportation	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.0
Motor Freight Transport. & Warehousing	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.6	0.0
Radio & Television Broadcasting	483	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.7	0.0
Electric Services	491	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.2	0.0
Wholesale & Retail	50-59	3.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	130.1	3.1
Wholesale Trade	50-51	6.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	40.8	1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	50	10.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0
Motor Vehicles Parts & Supplies	501	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1996
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	504	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	51	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	2.3
Retail Trade	52-59	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.6	156.7	3.7
Building Materials, Hardware & Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	0.0
Lumber & Building Material	521	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0
Hardware Stores	525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	0.0
Department Stores	531	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.0
Food Stores	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	366.7	3.2
Grocery Stores	541	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	412.8	3.6
Auto Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	55	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	36.2	6.4
Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used	551	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Service Stations	554	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.1	18.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.1	18.2

TABLE 7 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry by Illness Type, Maine, 1996
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

INDUSTRY	SIC	Skin Diseases	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to Physical Agents	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	Other
Home Furniture, Furnishing & Equip. Stores	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	58	5.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail	59	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	304.9	12.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-69	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	262.1	18.1
Depository Institutions	60	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.7	1.9
Insurance Carriers	63	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	599.5	61.6
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	216.7	0.0
Real Estate	65	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
Services	70-89	15.4	1.8	11.8	0.3	0.5	69.4	6.3
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	1.5
Personal Services	72	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.0

73

[illegible]

TABLE 8 - Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		5.9	3.2	2.4	0.8	2.7
Public Sector - State Government	01-89	3.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.9
Construction		5.1	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.0
Public Works	16	5.0	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.9
Services		4.1	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.8
Educational Services	82	4.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.8
Social Services	83	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.7
Public Administration		2.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.8
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.3
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	3.1	2.0	1.9	0.2	1.1
Administration of Human Resources	94	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.1
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	3.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.9
Administration of Economic Programs	96	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.7
Public Sector - Local Government		7.0	3.8	2.9	0.9	3.2
Construction		15.0	14.0	11.5	2.5	1.1
Public Works	16	15.0	14.0	11.5	2.5	1.1
Transportation & Public Utilities		9.1	5.2	3.4	1.7	4.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	10.1	5.7	3.7	2.0	4.4
Water Supply	494	6.7	4.0	1.4	2.6	2.6
Sanitary Services	495	11.2	6.6	4.8	1.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		3.5	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.8
Services		6.4	2.8	2.1	0.8	3.5
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	10.5	2.0	2.0	0.0	8.5
Educational Services	82	5.8	2.7	2.0	0.8	3.1
Public Administration		6.2	3.7	2.9	0.8	2.5
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	3.7	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.4
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	7.9	4.6	4.2	0.3	3.3
Police Protection	9221	8.3	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.4
Fire Protection	9224	7.7	5.6	4.8	0.8	2.0

Note: SIC level totals may not equal industry totals due to non disclosable categories.

TABLE 9 - Injury Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		4.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.9
Public Sector - State Government	01-89	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.2
Construction		4.4	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.3
Public Works	16	4.5	3.2	1.4	1.8	1.3
Services		3.0	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.1
Health Services	80	12.8	10.2	2.6	7.7	2.6
Social Services	83	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2
Public Administration		2.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.1
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.5
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	2.7	1.6	1.5	0.2	1.1
Administration of Human Resources	94	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2
Administration of Economic Programs	96	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.3
Public Sector - Local Government		5.6	3.4	2.7	0.7	2.2
Construction		15.0	14.0	11.5	2.5	1.1
Public Works	16	14.3	9.7	8.3	1.4	4.6
Transportation & Public Utilities		8.1	4.8	3.1	1.7	3.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	17.0	22.3	3.3	2.0	3.6
Water Supply	494	6.3	4.0	1.4	2.6	2.3
Sanitary Services	495	9.4	6.0	4.2	1.8	3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		3.5	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.8
Services		4.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.4
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	8.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	6.9
Educational Services	82	4.1	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.9
Public Administration		5.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	1.9
Executive, Legislative Bodies	91	2.9	2.2	0.6	1.6	0.6
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	7.2	4.5	4.2	0.3	2.7
Police Protection	9221	8.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.0
Fire Protection	9224	6.9	5.6	4.8	0.8	1.2

TABLE 10 - Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8
Public Sector - State Government	01-89	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Construction		0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Public Works	16	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Services		1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	82	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Social Services	83	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5
Public Administration		0.9	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.6
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Administration of Human Resources	94	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8
Administration of Economic Programs	96	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Public Sector - Local Government		1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Construction		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Works	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities		1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8
Water Supply	494	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Sanitary Services	495	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate						
Services		1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
Educational Services	82	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2
Public Administration		0.7	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	0.7	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.6
Police Protection	9221	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fire Protection	9224	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

TABLE 11 - Injury and Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		3,628	1,942	1,456	487	1,685
Public Sector - State Government	01-89	729	361	252	109	368
Construction		43	27	12	15	17
Public Works	16	43	27	12	15	17
Services		396	224	151	73	172
Educational Services	82	291	167	121	46	124
Social Services	83	55	21	21	0	34
Public Administration		257	102	87	16	155
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	22	8	5	3	14
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	61	40	37	3	21
Administration of Human Resources	94	42	8	6	2	34
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	27	11	11	0	16
Administration of Economic Programs	96	98	32	24	8	67
Public Sector - Local Government		2,899	1,581	1,204	378	1,317
Construction						
Public Works	16	340	316	259	56	24
Transportation & Public Utilities		188	106	71	35	82
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	173	98	63	34	75
Water Supply	494	43	26	9	17	17
Sanitary Services	495	108	64	46	18	44
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		23	11	3	8	12
Services		1,773	794	583	210	979
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	79	15	15	0	64
Educational Services	82	1,486	699	505	193	787
Public Administration		539	323	255	68	216
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91					
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	413	241	222	18	173
Police Protection	9221	224	105	104	1	119
Fire Protection	9224	140	103	88	15	37

TABLE 12 - Injury Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		2,880	1,709	1,307	402	1,171
Public Sector - State Government	01-89	538	295	201	94	242
Construction		37	27	12	15	11
Public Works	16	37	27	12	15	11
Services		292	180	118	62	112
Educational Services	82	230	132	96	34	99
Social Services	83	17	13	13	0	41
Public Administration		181	81	69	12	100
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	17	8	5	3	9
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	53	32	29	3	21
Administration of Human Resources	94	15	6	5	1	10
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	19	9	9	0	9
Administration of Economic Programs	96	73	24	18	6	50
Public Sector - Local Government		2,343	1,414	1,107	307	929
Construction		340	316	259	56	24
Public Works	16	340	316	259	56	24
Transportation & Public Utilities		167	99	64	35	68
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	152	91	57	34	61
Water Supply	494	40	26	9	17	15
Sanitary Services	495	91	58	41	18	33
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		23	11	3	8	12
Services		1,297	638	497	141	659
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	66	14	14	0	52
Educational Services	82	1,037	552	428	124	485
Public Administration		480	318	251	67	162
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	87	68	19	49	19
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	379	236	218	17	143
Police Protection	9221	214	105	104	1	109
Fire Protection	9224	125	103	88	15	22

TABLE 13 - Illness Cases by Industry, Public Sector, Maine, 1996

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Cases With Restricted Work Activity	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays
Public Sector - State & Local Government		747	233	149	85	514
Public Sector - State Government	01-89	191	66	52	14	125
Construction		6	0	0	0	6
Public Works	16	6	0	0	0	6
Services		103	44	33	11	60
Educational Services	82	60	35	24	11	25
Social Services	83	38	8	8	0	30
Public Administration		76	21	18	3	55
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	5	0	0	0	5
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	8	8	0	0	0
Administration of Human Resources	94	27	2	1	1	25
Environmental Quality & Housing	95	8	2	2	0	6
Administration of Economic Programs	96	25	8	6	2	17
Public Sector - Local Government		556	167	97	70	389
Construction		0	0	0	0	0
Public Works	16	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities		21	7	7	0	14
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	49	21	7	7	0	14
Water Supply	494	2	0	0	0	2
Sanitary Services	495	17	6	6	0	12
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate		0	0	0	0	0
Services		476	156	86	69	321
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	13	1	1	0	12
Educational Services	82	449	147	77	69	302
Public Administration		59	5	4	1	54
Executive & Legislative Bodies	91	25	0	0	0	25
Justice, Public Order & Safety	92	34	5	4	1	29
Police Protection	9221	10	0	0	0	10
Fire Protection	9224	15	0	0	0	15

Appendices

Appendix A

OSHA 200 LOG & SUMMARY

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

OSHA Form 200
Rev. 10-1-80

Instructions: This form is required by Public Law 94-497 and must be kept in the establishment for 3 years. Failure to maintain and post this form is a violation of the Act. This form is required by Public Law 94-497 and must be kept in the establishment for 3 years. Failure to maintain and post this form is a violation of the Act.

U.S. Department of Labor

For Calendar Year 19

Page of

Employer Name

Establishment Name

OSHA No. 200-100

See OMB Disclosure Statement on reverse.

Date of Injury or Illness		Employer's Name	Description of Injury or Illness	Department		Occupation		Type of Injury		Type of Illness		Facilities		Human With Lost Workdays		Human With Lost Workdays		Human With Lost Workdays	
				Department	Occupation	Type of Injury	Type of Illness	Facilities	Human With Lost Workdays	Human With Lost Workdays	Human With Lost Workdays								
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">INJURIES</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">ILLNESSES</div> </div>																			

OSHA No. 200

POST ONLY THIS PORTION OF THE LAST PAGE NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1.

Certification of Annual Summary Table By: Date:

Appendix B

OSHA 101 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Supplementary Record of
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

U.S. Department of Labor



This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 5 years. Failure to maintain can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties.

Case or File No.

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 1220-0029

Employer

See OMB Disclosure
Statement on reverse

1. Name

2. Mail address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

3. Location, if different from mail address

Injured or Ill Employee

4. Name (First, middle, and last)

Social Security No.

5. Home address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

6. Age

7. Sex: (Check one)

Male ☐

Female ☐

8. Occupation (Enter regular job title, not the specific activity he was performing at time of injury.)

9. Department (Enter name of department or division in which the injured person is regularly employed, even though he may have been temporarily working in another department at the time of injury.)

The Accident or Exposure to Occupational Illness

If accident or exposure occurred on employer's premises, give address of plant or establishment in which it occurred. Do not indicate department or division within the plant or establishment. If accident occurred outside employer's premises at an identifiable address, give that address. If it occurred on a public highway or at any other place which cannot be identified by number and street, please provide place references locating the place of injury as accurately as possible.

10. Place of accident or exposure (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)

11. Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises?

Yes ☐

No ☐

12. What was the employee doing when injured? (Be specific. If he was using tools or equipment or handling material, name them and tell what he was doing with them.)

13. How did the accident occur? (Describe fully the events which resulted in the injury or occupational illness. Tell what happened and how it happened. Name any objects or substances involved and tell how they were involved. Give full details on all factors which led or contributed to the accident. Use separate sheet for additional space.)

Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness

14. Describe the injury or illness in detail and indicate the part of body affected. (E.g., amputation of right index finger at second joint; fracture of ribs; lead poisoning; dermatitis of left hand, etc.)

15. Name the object or substance which directly injured the employee. (For example, the machine or thing he struck against, or which struck him; the vapor or poison he inhaled or swallowed; the chemical or radiation which irritated his skin; or in cases of strains, hernias, etc., the thing he was lifting, pulling, etc.)

16. Date of injury or initial diagnosis of occupational illness

17. Did employee die? (Check one)

Yes ☐

No ☐

Other

18. Name and address of physician

19. If hospitalized, name and address of hospital

Date of report

Prepared by

Official position

OSHA No. 101 (Feb. 1981)

Appendix C

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1996

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1996



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Post all data on this information

Enter your company address

N

The information collected in this survey will be held confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 09-30-97
BLS-9300 N06

Appendix C (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1996

Part 1: Summary of 1996 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1996. This form tells us about the number of employees in your establishment and the number of hours they worked. It also gives us a summary of any occupational injuries and illnesses that did occur during 1996.

If you have already provided the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) with this information, you may attach a copy of their form instead of completing Part 1. If you choose to attach the OSHA form, go to *What's Next*.

To answer the questions below, you'll need

- information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- your completed copy of the 1996 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers only to the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 1996?
If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

Employment average

- Add together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 1996. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- Divide that answer by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 1996. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

Example

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 1996,

in this pay period	Acme paid this many employees
1	10
2	0
3	15
4	30
5	40
↓	↓
24	20
25	15
26	10
	830 (sum)

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26.

$$830 \text{ divided by } 26 = 31.92$$

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 1996?

Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

Total hours worked

If this number isn't available, you can use this worksheet to estimate it.

Optional Worksheet

- Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 1996.
- × Multiply by the number of work hours for a full-time employee in a year.
- This is the number of full-time hours worked.
- + Add the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked*.

Appendix C (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1996

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____ |

4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 1996?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1996*.
☐ No. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1996

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1996, follow these steps.

- ① Go to your completed 1996 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.
- ② Look at the total line on the last page.
- ③ Copy the 1996 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under *Reporting Site*, add together the total lines from all your OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 1996 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

Total Injuries

Copy these totals from columns (1) – (6):

Deaths as a result of injury (column 1)	Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2)	Injuries with days away from work (column 3)	Total days away from work (column 4)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Injuries without lost workdays (column 6)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a) – (7g):

Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c)	Poisoning (column 7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f)	Other occupational illnesses (column 7g)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8) – (13):

Deaths as a result of illness (column 8)	Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9)	Illnesses with days away from work (column 10)	Total days away from work (column 11)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 12)	Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

What's next

Look at the totals you copied into columns (3) and (10) above (look for the bold lines).

- ▶ If you had NO cases in both columns (3) and (10), you are finished with the survey. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.
- ▶ If you HAD cases in either column (3) or column (10), go to **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work**.

Appendix C (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1996

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1996 occupational injury or illness **only** if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which cases you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of *Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*. We will keep all information that you give us confidential.

Tell us about the case

Go to your completed OSHA No. 200 form. Copy the case information from that form into the columns below.

		Injury		Illness	
Date of injury or illness (column B)	Employee's last name, first initial (column C)	Days away from work (column 4)	Days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Days away from work (column 11)	Days of restricted work activity (column 12)
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> / 96 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> month day year </div>					

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to work in any capacity in 1996, tell us why.

- ☐ Still recovering; approximate return date / 1997
month day year
- ☐ Other, *examples:* retired, resigned, permanently (total) disabled: _____

Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

- Employee's approximate length of service at this establishment when the incident occurred (optional)
 - ☐ Less than 3 months
 - ☐ From 3 to 11 months
 - ☐ From 1 to 5 years
 - ☐ More than 5 years
- Employee's race or ethnic background (optional)
 - ☐ White, not of Hispanic origin
 - ☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin
 - ☐ Hispanic
 - ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
 - ☐ American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo

You may either answer the next questions or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- Employee's age _____ OR date of birth / /
month day year
- Employee's sex
 - ☐ Male
 - ☐ Female
- Employee's occupation _____
 Be specific and describe the occupation. Do not use a general term such as "maintenance". *Examples:* "auto mechanic"; "janitor."

Tell us about the incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Tell us about the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. *Examples:* "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
- What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. *Examples:* "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
- What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." *Examples:* "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "tendinitis, elbow"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
- What object or substance directly harmed the employee? *Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

N	P	S	E	SS	OCC
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5

Appendix D

Technical Notes

Design

Sampling theory is used in the OSH Survey to analyze statistical information on the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses. The survey categorizes establishments by Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC) and employment size and then subsamples these groups for inclusion in the survey. Selection for participation in the survey is random. These samples provide a cost effective method of selecting a sufficient number of sampling units to obtain, at lowest possible cost, statistical estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Although response is mandatory for those employers who are chosen, the results can be affected by errors. These errors are due to nonresponses by employers and sampling errors (e.g. a unit found to be outside the scope of the survey). Randomization increases the accuracy of the survey estimation by distributing it evenly throughout the sample. These samples represent the population of employers in Maine in which estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses are produced.

Process

For the state of Maine, a sample of about 2,500 private sector employers and about 500 public sector employers are chosen to participate in the survey. **Note:** Due to federal government budget cuts, the survey sample for 1996 was reduced by nearly 50%. The samples are refined to ensure correct addresses and to eliminate duplicates and employers known to be out of business.

Survey booklets are mailed to the selected sample of employers. Employers must provide the company's average employment, total hours worked, and the total number of OSHA recordable injury and illness cases for the calendar year. Employers must also provide detailed information on the more serious cases that resulted in days away from work. (The total number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses are taken from the OSHA 200 Log which most employers must maintain annually). When the survey booklets are returned to the Department of Labor, they are reviewed for consistency and correctness. If necessary, the employer is recontacted to clarify any discrepancies.

Once the collection of the data is complete, estimates of injuries and illnesses are generated for three categories: total cases (injuries and illnesses combined), injuries only, and illnesses only. These categories are then broken down by days away from work, restricted work activity, and non-lost time cases. These statistics are produced for each publishable industry classification.

Before the resulting estimates are made public, they must comply to a minimum set of publishability rules set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These rules are to ensure that individual establishment data remains confidential.

Appendix D (continued)

OSHA Recordkeeping System

The OSH Act of 1970 and the Maine Safety and Health Act, 26 MRSA Section 565, as amended by P.L. 1989, Ch. 712, requires covered employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. The recordkeeping regulations in Part 1904 of the Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1904) provide specific recording and reporting requirements which make up the OSHA recordkeeping system.

The basic requirements are as follows:

1. The OSHA 200 Log and the OSHA 101 Supplemental Record are the instruments used for recording and classifying work-related injuries and illnesses and for noting the outcome of each case (e.g. whether the case was a fatality, a nonfatal case with lost workdays, or a nonfatal case without lost workdays).
2. Injury and illness records must be kept at business establishments. If an employer has more than one establishment or distinctly separate activities, a set of records must be maintained for each.

Note: It is possible to prepare and maintain the log at a location other than the establishment or by means of computer storage provided that certain requirements are met. This exception applies only to the OSHA Log.

3. In addition to maintaining the OSHA Log and the Supplemental Record on a calendar year basis, employers are required to update them to include newly discovered cases and to reflect changes which occur in cases after the end of the calendar year.
4. Except when specifically notified by the Bureau of Labor Standards, two categories of employers normally do not have to keep OSHA records: (1) employers with no more than 10 employees at any one time during the previous calendar year; and (2) employers in certain low-hazard industries such as retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Although these employers are normally exempt from OSHA recordkeeping, they must report work-related fatalities and multiple hospitalizations. A small group of the normally exempt employers may also be asked to maintain OSHA records for a specific year if chosen to participate in the survey. A random group of these low hazard companies must also participate in the survey in order to produce accurate estimates for all industries.

Appendix D (continued)

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of the OSHA-200 Log. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to promote accurate recordkeeping.

Determining Recordability

Under the OSH Act, all work-related illnesses must be recorded. Injuries are recordable if they require medical treatment (beyond first aid) or involve days away from work, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

An occupational **injury** is an event such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

An occupational **illness** is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or an exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following: (1) the employer's premises, and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment including areas such as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. Parking lots are not considered part of the work environment unless an employee is performing a work-related activity. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used by the employee in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

In addition to location or work environment criteria, there are other criteria for determining recordability. All fatalities are recordable. All recognized or diagnosed illnesses that are work-related are recordable. For injury cases, each case must meet at least one of the following:

1. Days away from work
2. Restriction of work or motion
3. Transfer to other work temporarily
4. Medical treatment beyond first aid
5. Loss of consciousness

See appendix G for information on OSHA recordkeeping, publications, and internet sites.

Appendix D (continued)

Incidence Rates

Incidence rates are a measure of the likelihood that an employee will suffer a work-related injury or illness. Incidence rates represent the number of OSHA recordable injuries, illnesses or both per 100 full-time workers. This rate allows year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons of injury and illness data even when the employment and hours worked are different. The key is the adjustment factor of 200,000 hours.

The formula for calculating an incidence rate is:

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH}$$

N = the number of OSHA recordable cases in the reference year.

EH (Exposure Hours) = the total number of hours worked by employees at risk.

200,000 = the hours worked by 100 full-time employees in one calendar year less two weeks for time off (50 weeks) based on a 40 hour work-week.

For example:

Company ABC

Number of recordable cases = 5

Number of Employees = 40

Full-time hours = 75,000

Part-time hours = 5,000

Exposure Hours (EH) = 75,000 + 5,000 = 80,000

Incidence rate = $\frac{5 \times 200,000}{80,000}$ = 12.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

OSHA Recordkeeping vs. Workers' Compensation

The OSHA Recordkeeping system and the Workers Compensation system are two programs that serve separate purposes. Each of these two reporting systems has its own distinct set of rules and definitions regarding the recordability and reportability of injury and illness cases occurring in the workplace.

Appendix D (continued)

The OSHA Recordkeeping system is a product of the OSH Act of 1970. The Act requires employers in the private sector who are subject to the OSH Act, to comply with regulations and standards developed to increase worker safety and health. Among these are injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting regulations which require covered employers to maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses. The reporting forms are the OSHA 200 Log and OSHA 101 supplemental form. The OSHA Recordkeeping system is consistent throughout the U.S and its territories.

The Workers' Compensation system compensates employees injured in the workplace. Its purpose is to hear claims, provide worker advocacy mediation, oversee rehabilitation activities, investigate abuse, and monitor individual cases. Its primary reporting form is the First Report of Injury or Disease. Workers' Compensation rules can vary, sometimes dramatically, from state to state.

Estimation Procedure

Estimates of injury and illness cases and rates for each industry are obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. For example, if one company is chosen from a group of 5 companies with equal size and within the same Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC), the weight for this unit chosen would be $5/1 = 5$. This one unit would now represent all five companies.

Each of the sampling cell estimates is then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry is adjusted for births (new companies) by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

Standard Industry Mix

Incidence rates vary greatly between industries. Therefore, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. For instance, a state with a higher concentration of employment in high risk industries will likely have a higher total case incidence rate than a state with a lower concentration of higher risk industries. To overcome this inequity, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base (U.S. employment) using data from the level lower than the level being compared. (See Table K). For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state incidence rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division (2 digit SIC) level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM). The formula is shown below.

$$\frac{(X_i * Y_i)}{(X_i) - X_o}$$

X_i = National employment for the i th industry
Y_i = Unadjusted incidence rate for the i th industry
X_o = Employment for industries which are not present in the state

Appendix E

OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines

- An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or exposure in the work environment
- The work environment includes the employer's premises and other locations where the employee is engaged in work-related activities. The work environment includes cafeterias and restrooms but not parking lots, unless they are part of the work area.
- All work-related fatalities are recordable.
- All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable
- All work-related injuries involving lost worktime, restricted worktime (temporary transfer to another job, or being able to work part-time on the regular job, or working full-time on light duty or with restrictions), loss of consciousness, or medical treatment (as defined below) are OSHA recordable.
- Injuries requiring First Aid as defined below are not recordable.

NOTE: The focus is on the type of treatment that was provided or should have been provided. The focus is not on who the individual went to or where the individual went. Going to a doctor or to a hospital does not necessarily make a case OSHA recordable.

Medical Treatment

The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. An injury requiring medical treatment is almost always recordable if the injury is work-related:

- ♦ Treatment of infection
- ♦ Application of antiseptics during the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- ♦ Treatment of second or third degree burns
- ♦ Application of sutures (stitches)
- ♦ Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s) or steri strip(s) in lieu of sutures
- ♦ Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye
- ♦ Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure is complicated because of depth of embedment, size, or location
- ♦ Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel

Appendix E (continued)

- ♦ **Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement)**
- ♦ **Application of heat therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Use of whirlpool bath therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Positive x-ray diagnosis (fractures, broken bones)**
- ♦ **Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment**
- ♦ **Two or more visits for physical therapy**

First Aid Treatment

First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should not be recorded if the injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

- ♦ **Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Treatment of first degree burns**
- ♦ **Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Use of elastic bandages during first visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required**
- ♦ **Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure is uncomplicated (for example, by tweezers or other simple technique)**
- ♦ **Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort**
- ♦ **Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking**
- ♦ **Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking**
- ♦ **Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- ♦ **Negative x-ray diagnosis**
- ♦ **Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel**

Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters by itself, is **not** considered medical treatment. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries. Consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

Appendix F

GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workdays case: The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Days away from work: The number of days beyond the day of injury or onset of illness (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Days of restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of occupational injury and illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform any or all duties normally connected with it.

Employment-size Group: Establishments within a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

First-Aid treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers.

Industry Division - see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group - see Standard Industrial Classification

Lost workdays: The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity (see above). The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc.) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational fatality: Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

Appendix F (continued)

GLOSSARY

Occupational illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders, for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses), for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials), for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma, for example: noise-induced hearing loss; tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(7g) All other occupational illnesses, for example: anthrax; burcellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidiomycosis; etc.

Occupational injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

Appendix F (continued)

GLOSSARY

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. The third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

SIC - see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

Appendix G

MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to private and public employers in the state. The services are provided free of charge. The Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner and attempts to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, occupational health and safety professionals:

-assist Maine employers to develop and maintain healthy and safe workplaces.
-provide **penalty-free** and **cost-free** safety and health consultations.
-discuss the problems found during consultations and suggests ways to correct them.
-provide a written report covering problems discovered during the consultation, including suggestions for correcting them.
-offer a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.
-offer training in many occupational safety and health topics.

If you would like more information or would like to request training or consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Workplace Safety and Health Division at 624-6400, or write to 45 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0045.

MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM

The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment to improve the health and safety of their workplaces. Loans up to \$50,000 are provided at 3% interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6400.**

Appendix H

COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Use Appendix I to order additional publications. Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau of Labor Standards at the address below. Requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

Very Suitable _____

Suitable _____

Not Suitable _____

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return the comments form and order form to:

Attn: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1996
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045

Appendix I

ORDER FORM

(Please indicate quantity with order)

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS:

- _____ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Census of Maine Manufactures
- _____ Maine Construction Wage Rates
- _____ Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine

QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

- _____ Safety & Health Monitor

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

Public Sector (State, County & Local Government)

- _____ Brief Guide to Recordkeeping in the Public Sector
- _____ OSHA 200 Logs
- _____ OSHA 101 Supplemental Records

Private Sector

Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses ('Blue Book' - 84 pages) may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office for a \$7.00 charge (see mailing address below). It is also available on-line at the website listed below. Due to transfer of OSHA Recordkeeping functions from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to OSHA, requests for Private Sector OSHA Recordkeeping forms should be addressed to the U.S. Department of Labor (see address below):

Recordkeeping Guidelines

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
P O Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

OSHA Recordkeeping forms

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Room 121
40 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel. (207) 622-8417

Internet Addresses

'Blue Book' - www.osha-slc.gov/rkeep_toc_by_sect.html
Bureau of Labor Statistics - stats.bls.gov/oshhome.html
OSHA's general website - www.osha.gov
OSHA recordkeeping interpretations - www.osha-slc.gov/OshDoc/toc_interps.html